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Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways

for the Year 1926

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No. 12

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esqr., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.P.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

J. MONTEATH, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 1st July 1927.

Subject.—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways for 1926.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1926, with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A—Parts I and II
Statement B—Parts I and II
Statements C, D and E.

The reports from the Range and Sind Deputy Inspectors-General and the reviews from the Divisional and Sind Commissioners were received on the undermentioned dates :—

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range (without Magisterial statistics)	31st March 1927.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range (without Magisterial statistics)	5th April 1927.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind	5th April 1927.
Magisterial statistics for the Southern Range.	6th April 1927.
Magisterial statistics for the Northern Range.	18th April 1927.
The Commissioner, Southern Division (Review)	22nd April 1927.
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division (Review)	25th April 1927.
The Commissioner in Sind (Review) ..	26th April 1927.

The Commissioner, Central Division (Review). 30th April 1927.
The Commissioner, Northern Division (Review) .. .. .. 4th May 1927.

Charge.

2. I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors-General were :—

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range—

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, throughout the year.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range—

Mr. K. C. Rushton from 1st January 1926 to 25th February 1926 and from 26th October 1926 to 31st December 1926.
Mr. H. Stanley from 26th February 1926 to 25th October 1926.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department—

Mr. G. S. Wilson from 1st January 1926 to 23rd April 1926 and from 23rd October 1926 to 31st December 1926.
Mr. E. E. Turner from 24th April 1926 to 22nd October 1926.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind—

Mr. D. G. Ommaney from 1st January 1926 to 5th April 1926 and from 1st November 1926 to 31st December 1926.
Mr. D. Healy from 6th April 1926 to 31st October 1926.

In the Districts, there were changes, as usual, due to readjustments in consequence of officers proceeding on, or returning from, leave.

Total reported Crime—Cognizable and non-Cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 136,512, as against 141,991 in 1925—a decrease of 5,479 under all classes. The decrease occurred mainly in the Northern Range (7,310), while the Southern Range showed a drop of 125 cases. Sind, on the other hand, returned an increase of 1,956 cases, which reduced the total decrease to 5,479 cases.

Taking cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was a decrease of only 7 cases under the former and 5,472 under the latter as compared with the figures of the year before.

Comparing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately with the figures for 1925, the total number of cognizable cases dealt with during the year by the Police *suo motu* and by the Magistrates direct was 50,074 against 49,389 in 1925, an increase of 685 cases. Non-cognizable cases numbered 86,438 as against 92,602 in 1925—a decrease of 6,164 cases.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

1922	120,197
1923	130,254
1924	137,566
1925	141,991
1926	136,512

Just as the steady rise in total reported crime from 1922 to 1925 was mainly due to fluctuations in non-cognizable crime, so the welcome drop in 1926 is entirely accounted for by the decrease in reported non-cognizable crime. As the Police do not deal with crime of this nature it is impossible for me to explain the fluctuations. The total reported non-cognizable crime is still very much higher than it was five years ago—86,438 cases in 1926 as against 63,507 in 1921—and it remains to be seen whether the check experienced in 1926 is fortuitous or whether it marks the beginning of a steady fall and the swing of the pendulum towards a better condition of affairs.

Statement A, Part I—Total Cognizable cases reported to the Police.

4. The cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report and the preceding year was distributed as under :—

Year	Northern Range	Southern Range	Sind	Total
1925	10,556	10,141	11,415	32,112
1926	11,014	10,393	11,143	32,550

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (Classes I to VI) were :—

1922	39,984
1923	39,500
1924	40,089
1925	40,153
1926	40,393

These figures indicate a rise of 240 cases (under all Classes) as compared with the figures for 1925. Analysing the figures under Classes I to V and those under Class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) shows a rise of 438 cases as compared with the figures for 1925. On the other hand, there was a fall of 198 cases under Class VI.

The net increase under all Classes was contributed by the two Ranges and Sind as shown below :—

	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
Northern Range	+458	+58	+516
Southern Range	+252	−192	+60
Sind	−272	−64	−336
Total ..	+438	−198	+240

As regards individual districts, heavy increases under the Indian Penal Code were recorded in the districts of Dharwar (507), Kaira (179), Panch

Mahals (144), Bombay Suburban District (128), Sholapur (122), Poona (113) and Broach (99).

The increase in Dharwar has once more been attributed to the activity of the Police in Hubli Town in bringing to light petty crime and registering it.

The rise in the Kaira District has been attributed to (*i*) the after effects of the scanty monsoon of 1925, the late appearance of rain in 1926, and the subsequent excessive rain towards the close of the monsoon which damaged the crops and was responsible for a certain degree of economic stress among the agricultural classes which form the bulk of the population ; (*ii*) local criminals having forsaken the more serious forms of crime, such as dacoities and road robberies, for the comparatively milder, less risky and more common forms of crime, because of the constant patrolling by special police parties of the villages and roads ; and (*iii*) the majority of the land owners having raised the rates for the leasing out of their lands to tenants, whereby the lessees, who are generally Dharalas, (notorious for their criminal propensities) found it necessary, in order to make their budgets balance, to supplement their agricultural efforts by indulging in crop-stealing and petty burglaries. In the Panch Mahals District, lack of rain in the latter part of the monsoon of 1925, excessive rain in 1926, and the influx of labourers employed in connection with the construction of the new Railway workshops at Dohad, combined with the rigorous registration of cattle lifting cases, were responsible for the rise in reported crime. In the Bombay Suburban District the rise was due to the inadequacy of the police force, rendering impossible efficient day and night patrolling and effective surveillance over criminals visiting the district from outside. The problem of policing this District is one of special complexity and satisfactory results cannot be hoped for so long as we rely for the maintenance of law and order and for the proper performance of watch and ward upon an exiguous Police Force based upon rural standards. The increase in Sholapur has been attributed partly to the registration of an abnormal number of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and partly to stricter attention to the registration of thefts, which rose from 272 in 1925 to 351 in 1926. As regards the Poona District, the rise in crime has been attributed to the operations of certain gangs and to the lack of adequate Police strength to ensure sufficient night patrolling in Poona City and Cantonments. The increase in the Broach District has been assigned to causes arising out of the general depression in industry and trade, and to the conditions of scarcity brought about by the failure of the kharif-crops, not only in the Broach District but also in the neighbouring tracts of Baroda and Rajpipla States.

Districts showing a marked fall in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code were—Satara (184), Nasik (158), Larkana (154), Sukkur (102) and Nawabshah (97). The decrease recorded in Satara has been attributed to a good monsoon, the rounding up of certain criminal gangs and the maintenance, through the Criminal Tribes Act, of a firm grip over the registered members of criminal tribes. In Nasik, the decrease occurred mainly in the number of thefts and house-breakings. This result was

effected by an intensive campaign against persons known to have a weakness for that form of crime. In Larkana, the decrease in crime was due to favourable agricultural conditions and to the arrest of the notorious dacoit Miran Jamali and his gang. In Sukkur, the successful action of the City Police, intensive night patrols and satisfactory economic conditions were the principal reasons for the decrease in crime. The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, attributes the decrease in that District to vigorous action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and regular patrolling generally on the banks of the river and on important bridges, particularly in the town of Nawabshah itself.

The fluctuations in other districts are not so marked as to call for special comment.

As regards offences reported under Class VI, the figures for 1926 indicate a downward tendency for the first time during the last seven years. As compared with the figures for 1925, there was a decrease of 198 offences in the year under report. The districts which returned the heaviest decreases were Poona (431), Kaira (137) and Kolaba (92), while those returning increases were Sholapur (236), Nasik (234) and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (120). The decrease in Poona is attributed to the exclusion of trivial cases by the Police and that in Kolaba to the ousting of horse-drawn conveyances by motor transport and to a general slackening of Police activity, possibly as the result of a curtailment in rewards. In Kaira, the decrease was mainly confined to cases under the Criminal Tribes and the Public Conveyances Acts.

As regards the Districts returning increases, the activity of the Police under the Criminal Tribes and the Public Conveyances Acts were responsible for the rise in the Sholapur District. In the Nasik District, the increase was mainly due to a larger number of offences registered under the Public Conveyances Act, whilst on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, similar activities, and a large number of cases under the Railway Act, led to the increase in the reported crime.

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1926 and in the preceding four years :—

Forms of crime	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Murders	545	552	517	515	558
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	233	265	222	218	212
Dacoities	362	286	285	190	173
Robberies	750	878	745	666	669
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Burglaries) ..	9,184	8,507	8,345	8,225	8,074
Thefts including cattle thefts ..	14,367	13,281	13,194	12,921	13,118
Receiving stolen property	1,012	919	825	978	1,035
Total ..	26,453	24,688	24,133	23,713	23,839

As compared with the figures for 1925, serious crime shows an increase of 126 cases. The details will be found in the subjoined statement :—

		Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc.	Thefts including cattle thefts	Receiving stolen property	Total reported serious crime
Northern Range—	1926 ..	212	83	294	3,100	3,091	165	7,845
	1925 ..	228	88	268	2,889	3,814	177	7,464
		−16	−5	+26	+211	+177	−12	+381
Southern Range—	1926 ..	228	71	247	2,261	4,704	291	7,802
	1925 ..	214	72	265	2,295	4,020	293	7,708
		+14	−1	−18	−34	+75	−2	+34
Sind—	1926 ..	330	19	128	2,713	4,423	579	8,192
	1925 ..	291	30	133	3,041	4,478	508	8,481
		+39	−11	−5	−328	−55	+71	−289
Total—	1926 ..	770	173	669	8,074	13,118	1,035	23,839
	1925 ..	733	190	666	8,225	12,021	978	23,713
		+37	−17	+3	−151	+197	+57	+126

Taking murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicides together, there was an increase of 37 cases as compared with the figures for 1925. For the substantial rise in this form of crime, Sind was mainly responsible. The District which contributed most heavily towards this increase was the Upper Sind Frontier, where an increase of 19 cases was recorded during the year. In the Presidency Proper, the increase was most marked in Poona. These cases are almost entirely due to causes over which the Police have no control.

The number of dacoities further decreased by 17 during the year, while robberies increased only by three. Taking both figures together, the incidence of this form of violent crime was the lowest recorded during the last quinquennium. This satisfactory result is due, to a great extent, to the successful efforts of the Police for some years in rounding up a number of important gangs of dacoits and out-laws. A contributory cause is the Excise policy of Government, in particular in East and West Khandesh, which has provided the gentle Bhil in the illicit distillation of liquor with a lucrative substitute for highway robbery and dacoity.

In this connection it is pertinent to note that in the Bombay Suburban District the number of robberies, in spite of special efforts by the Police, rose from 10 in 1925 to 22 in 1926. This is a further indication that the strength of the Police is inadequate to meet the special needs of the District which is the happy hunting-ground of the bad characters of Bombay City. Proposals are now before Government for the strengthening of the Police Force of the Bombay Suburban District to

enable the Superintendent to extend his system of patrolling. As I emphasized last year, however, the policing of this District is a problem of special difficulty; the only really effective solution is to include the area of the Bombay Suburban District within the limits of Bombay City for Police purposes.

As regards "Burglaries," the total number reported during the year was the lowest during the quinquennium. For this satisfactory feature the chief credit goes to Sind, where a decrease of 328 cases was recorded; the Southern Range also returned a slight decrease (34), but in the Northern Range there was an increase of 211 cases. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, remarks in this connection:—

"This sort of crime (House-breaking and theft) is one that is preventable by proper police action, and there is no doubt that the decrease is due to better Police methods especially in Karachi Headquarters. These methods are (1) proper night rounds, (2) proper supervision over bad characters. The Karachi Headquarters Police have been very successful with both methods, and if we had sufficient police in the towns of Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Sukkur, I am sure we should show a still further decrease in this class of crime."

There is no room for argument that burglaries can be kept in check by rigorous Police measures, but it is impossible to effect these measures without adequate personnel, particularly in urban areas. With an inadequate force, all that can be done is to send on patrol duty men who should be off duty; and patrols who are jaded cannot be expected to be on the alert and to use their intelligence as they should to be fully effective.

Under thefts there was an increase of 197 reported cases. The Ranges—Northern Range and Southern Range—returned an increase of 177 and 75 cases respectively, while Sind reported a decrease of 55 cases.

As regards cases against "Receivers," there was an increase of 57 cases as compared with the figures for 1925. The whole credit for this goes to Sind which returned an increase of 71 cases, as against a decrease of twelve cases recorded in the Northern Range and of two cases in the Southern Range. The Sind results were obtained by raiding notorious "patharis" (receivers of stolen cattle). As regards the Presidency Proper, there was an increase of 429 cases in the number of burglaries and thefts together, and there should *prima facie* have been an increase in the number of cases against receivers instead of a decrease of 14 cases.

This disappointing result is partly attributable to an over-worked staff, for the preparation of such cases depends on the initiative of the Police Station Officers and it involves, moreover, both time and labour. Unless, therefore, an officer has a certain amount of leisure, the tendency is to neglect them. It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, however, for the easier and the safer it is to dispose of stolen property the greater is the incentive to commit thefts.

Incidence of Cognizable and Serious Crime per thousand of the Population.

6. A statement showing the incidence, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1926, district by district, is attached at the end of the report. Similar statistics in respect of the other Presidencies and Provinces in India for 1926 are not available. Taking the figures for 1925, the incidence per thousand of the population

of cognizable crime reported in the years 1924-25 under Classes I to V stood as under :—

	1924	1925
(1) Burma	5·98	4·21
(2) North-West Frontier Province	2·36	2·41
(3) Central Provinces	2·52	2·40
(4) Punjab	2·02	1·92
(5) Bombay	1·77	1·77
(6) United Provinces	1·63	1·62
(7) Assam	1·43	1·53
(8) Bengal	1·57	1·43
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·44	1·12
(10) Madras	1·19	1·11

These figures indicate a general fall in 7 out of the 10 Presidencies and Provinces in India during 1925. Burma as usual continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal, while Bombay stood stationary.

The following table shows the incidence of important offences, per thousand of the population, for the year 1925 :—

Presidency or Province	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoities	Robberies
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	·028	·012	·010	·036
Bengal	·012	·008	·014	·009
Madras	·020	·008	·010	·020
Central Provinces	·016	·006	·003	·017
Punjab	·033	·028	·009	·032
United Provinces	·018	·014	·017	·015
Burma	·082	·013	·008	·156
Bihar and Orissa	·009	·007	·006	·005
Assam	·009	·016	·005	·007
North-West Frontier Province	·212	·126	·022	·075

Presidency or Province	Burglaries	Thefts including cattle thefts	Receiving stolen property	Total serious crime
1	6	7	8	9
Bombay	·454	·713	·053	1·309
Bengal	·603	·487	·026	1·222
Madras	·234	·557	·011	·868
Central Provinces	·658	1·251	·008	1·955
Punjab	·816	·442	·108	1·472
United Provinces	·806	·478	·031	1·382
Burma	·632	1·720	·009	2·684
Bihar and Orissa	·442	·419	·022	·922
Assam	·545	·508	·048	1·140
North-West Frontier Province	·625	·420	·104	1·586

A study of this table goes to show that, in respect of total serious crime, Bombay went up one place as compared with 1924 and stood at number six as against seven in 1924.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and the Mounted Police (except in the North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the following table shows the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1925 per policeman :—

(1) Burma	3·87
(2) Assam	3·73
(3) Central Provinces	3·37
(4) Bihar and Orissa	2·97
(5) Bombay	2·76
(6) Bengal	2·67
(7) United Provinces	2·04
(8) Punjab	1·90
(9) Madras	1·77

In this respect too the Bombay Presidency has gone up one place and was fifth instead of sixth as in 1924.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1919 onwards are not available and therefore no comparison can be made.

Adverting to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 1·78 as against 1·77 for 1925. The ratio of incidence between the Presidency and Sind was 1·43 for the former and 3·51 for the latter in 1926 as against 1·39 and 3·62 respectively in 1925. The total serious crime stood at 1·05 for the Presidency Proper and 2·49 for Sind in 1926 as against 1·02 and 2·59, respectively, in the year before. The variations in the ratios are not so marked as to call for remarks.

In the Presidency Proper, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal (5·46) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (·44). In Sind the corresponding Districts were again Karachi Headquarters (6·95) and Thar and Parkar (1·99).

As regards the high incidence of cognizable crime per mille of the population obtaining in the Bombay Suburban District, the Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

"This District differs from the ordinary up-country district in that the criminals operating within it come from without. Where the criminal is local and is known, he can be watched, and crime can be kept down by efficient surveillance. Here, the prevention of crime is a much more difficult task. Those responsible for offences against property are not usually residents of this District, and they are not usually known. To keep crime down, it is absolutely essential that there should be an adequate number of men for efficient day and night patrolling and for an efficient watch to be kept at all Railway Stations. Unfortunately, the force at my disposal is inadequate and consequently crime cannot be kept down. The position must become worse as time goes on. The area is developing, and, if, as the population and the wealth of the District increases, there is no proportionate increase in the Police Force, crime must increase. * * * * I would like here to record my opinion that really efficient working cannot be expected so long as the Suburban Police is separated from the City Police. Kurla, Ghatkopar, Bandra, Villa—Parla and Andheri are now really parts of Bombay—although geographically they are not one, for Police purposes they should be considered as one. London and Greater London are policed by one Force, and it appears to me that Bombay and its suburbs should be policed by one Force. I can safely say that in the course of investigation of practically every

offence against property, some enquiries have to be made by this District Police Force in Bombay City. If the criminal himself does not come from Bombay, he disposes of his property in Bombay, or makes good his escape in or through Bombay. The difficulties of the situation were well shown in the investigation of a murder within the limits of Ghatkopar Police Station on *October 24th, 1926*, An abandoned taxi was found beside the main road on the early morning of October 24th. Near the car was found the dead body of the taxi driver. Now the car was a Bombay taxi, the murdered man was a Bombay man, and the enquiry showed that the murderers were Bombay men—the investigation, however, was in the hands of this District Police Force. The City Police always give every possible help, but to my mind divided Police administration over two areas which are now practically one is not a satisfactory state of affairs. * * *".

The District Magistrate has observed :—

"* * * Mr. Haslam has analysed well the whole position; * * * and the District Magistrate concurs in his opinion that really efficient working cannot be expected so long as the Suburban Police is separated from the Bombay City Police. It will take some time before Bombay and its Suburbs come to be policed by one force and until that stage is reached the remedy is more Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables for detection and more Head Constables and Constables for prevention of crime as remarked by the District Superintendent of Police, at the conclusion of his report. I should also like to add that there should be periodical conferences between the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the District Superintendents of Police of Bombay Suburban District, Thana and the two Railway Police Superintendents at which crime statistics in the Suburbs could be examined and compared with the registers of bad characters and habitual offenders living in Bombay. It is these people who come out in the Suburbs during nights in trains and motor-cars and return to Bombay before dawn with or without booty. Close co-ordination between the Police of the five districts mentioned above is essential if living in the Suburbs is to be made as safe as in Bombay City. * * * ".

I am fully in agreement with the views reproduced above. In order to meet the urgent requirements of the district, proposals for strengthening the police force were submitted to Government in December 1926, which have since been administratively approved with instructions to include the item in the new items of expenditure for 1928-1929. The remarks of the local officers, which are based on the actual experience of the local conditions on the spot, would make it appear essential to provide the additional strength required with the least possible delay, as by the time the extra strength is sanctioned and enlisted in 1928-29, local conditions promise, in view of the growing development of the area, to undergo such further changes as to necessitate a still greater additional strength. The Police Force must grow *pari passu* with the development of the area if an adequate measure of security is to be afforded.

With regard to the high incidence of crime in Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General remarks as follows :—

"The previous year's remarks that Sind is very much underpoliced, still hold good and there is an urgent necessity for the increase of police force in Sind. * * * ".

It is an admitted fact that efficiency was sacrificed to retrenchment in Sind in 1922 to an unwise extent and the re-organization of the Sind Police in the light of the experience gained is now being undertaken.

Police Cognizable cases for disposal.

7. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1925	37,991	8,531	46,522
1926	39,146	8,466	47,612

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157(1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,297 against 1,818 in 1925, leaving 46,315 cases for investigation as against 44,704 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157(1)(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, further dropped from 3·90 in 1925 to 2·72 in the year under report. The fall was shared practically evenly by both the Ranges and Sind and I do not think that the Police failed to exercise a wise discretion in this connection.

The fall in the Presidency Proper was probably due to a great extent to instructions issued by me in May 1926, cancelling an order directing the refusal of investigation in cases of house-breaking or attempts where no property was stolen. It was found that the stereotyped refusal to investigate such cases resulted in the Police failing to take cognizance of a number of cases that were, *per se*, worthy of investigation. A burglary is none the less serious, except perhaps to the victim, if, for instance, the timely awakening of the complainant disturbs the burglars and frightens them away before they have had time to collect their booty.

Excluded cases.

8. The number of cases excluded as false, or due to mistakes of law or fact, was 8,657 as against 8,650 in 1925. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 18·18 against 18·59 in the preceding year. There was some improvement in the Northern Range and Sind where the percentages decreased from 17·56 and 21·81 in 1925 to 16·67 and 20·40 respectively, in the year under report, while there was an increase in the number of excluded cases in the Southern Range, the percentage being 17·82 as against 16·68 in 1925. The districts which mainly contributed this increase in the Southern Range were Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri.

Maliciously False cases.

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 1,360 were classed as maliciously false as against 1,225 in the year before—an increase of 135 cases.

The number of such cases and their ratio to cases for disposal for the last 5 years, *viz.*, from 1922 to 1926, were :—

Year	No. of Cases	Percentages
1922	1,264	2·65
1923	1,422	3·06
1924	1,405	2·99
1925	1,225	2·63
1926	1,360	2·85

The districts recording marked increases in 1926 were Nasik (from 63 to 99), Bombay Suburban District (from 17 to 40), Pooha (from 87 to 104), Sholapur (from 16 to 35), Belgaum (from 26 to 42), Dharwar (from 51 to 67), Sukkur (from 75 to 123) and Upper Sind Frontier (from 16 to 32).

Prosecutions were undertaken in 327 cases during the year, of which 115 ended in conviction and 118 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 24·04 against 25·22 in 1925 and 21·77 in

1924. The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium have been :—

Year	Percentages
1922	53·89
1923	56·70
1924	51·74
1925	57·44
1926	55·02

Though the number of prosecutions was larger by 18 cases, the percentage of convictions to false cases tried dropped from 57·44 in 1925 to 55·02 in the year under report. This deterioration was marked in the Southern Range where it dropped from 75·0 in 1925 to 63·04 in 1926. No explanation of this phenomenon appears in the Deputy Inspector-General's report. Great improvement was recorded, on the other hand, in the Northern Range where the percentage rose from 51·61 in 1925 to 62·32 in 1926. In Sind, it was practically stationary.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, remarks in this connection :—

"These cases are most troublesome and no deductions can be drawn from these figures. Such a lot depends upon the relationship between the complainant and the accused in the original case."

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, writes :—

"The difficulty of proving cases as 'maliciously false' in court has been the cause of so few cases being sent up, though the actual number of cases so classed increased from 20 to 31. In no single case where cases came before Magistrates have prosecutions been ordered by them, though compensation has been awarded to a small amount (Rs. 160) under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 4 cases."

It is perfectly true that it is difficult to make use of the provisions of law in this connection and I think that the number of maliciously false cases sent up for trial during the year can, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

Vexatious Complaints.

10. The provisions of Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were applied in 152 cases as compared with 161 in 1925 and 217 in 1924. This fall has been shared by both the Ranges and Sind. The deterioration is the more remarkable in view of the fact that there was an increase of 135 in the total number of maliciously false cases. As in the previous 2 years, Sind headed the list both in cases in which the Section was applied, and in the amount of compensation awarded.

In commenting on the fall in the number of cases dealt with under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks as under :—

"The prevalence of false accusations affords a perplexing problem. It is by no means uncommon for parties from outside the district to file a complaint against their neighbours in a court in this district, without any hope of even getting a conviction but merely with the intention of annoying them by constantly getting adjournments. The average level of efficiency of the courts has been diminished by the appointments of Honorary Magistrates, and litigants in general have probably found by experience that it is safe to resort to these tactics. When inspecting Magistrates' courts, I constantly impress on them the necessity for taking action against persons filing false complaints. The practice is by no means confined to the courts of the Honorary Magistrates, but it is most difficult to deal with in their courts. In general, the fewer Honorary Magistrates there are, the easier will it be to stop this pernicious practice."

Much has been said on this subject in previous annual reports and Government Resolutions thereon and it seems unnecessary to dilate

further. I would, however, express the hope that the instructions issued by Government last year in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. P.—132, dated the 28th July 1926 on the Annual Report for 1925, will be more rigidly observed in future by the officers concerned.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was Rs. 6,606 against Rs. 7,928 in 1925 and Rs.10,581 in 1924. The B. B. & C. I. Railway was again conspicuous by the absence of any such case during the year, while G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways have recorded only one isolated case during the last quinquennium.

Pending cases.

11. There were 6,980 cases pending at the close of the year under report against 6,749 in the year before—an increase of 231 cases. Of these 6,980 cases, 1,853 were pending with the Police and the remaining 5,127 with the Magistracy. Considering the fact that the number of cases pending at the close of 1925 exceeded that pending at the end of 1924 by 827, it is disappointing to note that the difference was further enhanced by 231 cases in 1926, for almost all of which (*viz.*, 205 out of 231 cases) the Magistracy was responsible. An examination of the figures of previous years reveals the fact that the Magistrates have been responsible in a steadily increasing degree for the number of pending cases. The sub-joined table gives particulars :—

Year	Total number of pending cases	Pending with the Police	Pending with the Magistracy
1916	4,311	1,571	2,740
1921	7,247	2,825	4,422
1926	6,980	1,853	5,127

Whether this unfortunate result is due to the large number of non-cognizable cases with which the Magistrates have to deal, to a growing tendency to remand cases for the convenience of counsel for the defence, or to a wider latitude given to pleaders to clothe their arguments in greater verbosity, I cannot say. The fact remains that at the close of 1926, a comparatively normal year, 700 more cases were pending than at the end of 1921, when the number of cases was abnormally high.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last 5 years has been :—

Year	Percentages
1922	13·13
1923	13·59
1924	12·62
1925	14·50
1926	14·66

It is apparent that the percentage of pending cases during the year under report was the highest on record during the quinquennium. The increase was shared by both the Ranges, the Northern Range being responsible for 207 cases and the Southern Range for 121. In Sind the number

dropped by 97 cases. In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has remarked :—

"* * * The delay in the disposal of cases sent up in the courts of the Magistrates, particularly Honorary Magistrates, greatly hampers justice and thus interferes in the efficient administration of the district. An appointment of an extra 1 irst Class Magistrate for a period of two years in the Ahmedabad City will, it is hoped, remove the grievance temporarily. The need of the extra appointment is shown clearly by the figures. It will be of great help in the general administration of the City and I hope and trust that this appointment will be made a permanent one. The appointment of Resident 1 irst Class and stipendiary Second Class Magistrates in Taluka Head Quarters towns should also be considered as soon as possible."

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"With regard to Mr. Herapath's remarks * * * regarding the number of cases awaiting trial at the close of the year, the position is certainly better than a year ago. The appointment of an additional City Magistrate in Ahmedabad has greatly helped matters. But we should be in a still better position if we could have a Resident Magistrate in Viramgam also. In order to keep his criminal work up-to-date, the Mamlatdar of Viramgam has to sit in Viramgam most of the year hearing cases from morning to night and trying to do his Revenue work in such leisure time as remains to him. As soon as funds are available, I am sure that there is a strong case for another stipendiary Magistrate in Viramgam."

The District Magistrate, Larkana, has commented in this connection as under :—

"The large number of cases pending with Magistrates is unsatisfactory. This is due to several causes apart from the occasional slackness of Magistrates : (*a*) Over work : there is absolute necessity for at least *two* more Resident Magistrates. The condition of affairs for want of a Resident Magistrate at Dadu is quite impossible. (*b*) Frequent transfers of Mukhtiarkars. (*c*) Inadequate prosecuting staff. (*d*) Abuse of Section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, by parties to prolong trials (e) Difficulty of serving processes. (*f*) Delays in Bench Courts. Efforts are being made to expedite disposal of cases, but no large measure of success is expected unless more Magistrates are sanctioned."

It is noteworthy that the remedy suggested in every case is an increase in the number of Magistrates and not the simplification and speeding up of the methods of procedure.

To any one who has grown accustomed to the leisurely procedure of the lower Courts in India, to the interminable delays and postponements, the despatch with which cases are disposed of by the Courts in England is bewildering. Far less time is spent in England over a murder case than is normally spent in India over the simplest theft case. I had the opportunity in 1924 of spending a couple of hours in the Bow Street Police Court ; in that time work was disposed of which would have kept a Court in India occupied for a week.

While the speeding up of the work of the Courts would be most unpopular with the Bar, it would lead to great economy of Government funds. Large sums are now expended annually in Travelling Allowance, bhatta to witnesses and so on which could very easily be saved, and I feel assured that Government would find in this direction a wide field for retrenchment.

Unfortunately the difficulties in the way of effecting any radical improvement are great. By the nature of the duties a Magistrate has to perform he has to be given a very wide discretion ; he is, consequently, to a certain extent immune from criticism and he enjoys a freedom from practical restraint that is unknown in any other branch of Government Service. When, therefore, the incentive to simplification and quick disposal of work is not innate, the difficulties of the controlling officers

are almost insuperable. The "learned profession" is, when all is said and done, an enormous Trades Union and the subordinate Magistrates—most of whom are, by the nature of their duties, closely associated with members of the Bar—are perhaps subservient to the Bar and do not show that sturdy independence which is so manifest in England. The Bar thus assumes control, with the inevitable result, namely inordinate delays in the disposal of cases, leading to more Magistrates and therefore to more work and more openings for the Profession. To the lay mind the problem has become a vicious circle.

Meanwhile, apart altogether from the financial issues involved, the law's delays are proving a serious obstacle to the satisfactory performance of Police work. When the simplest case may drag on for weeks it is not to be wondered at that witnesses are suborned and that the prospects of conviction grow remote.

True Police Cognizable cases disposed of.

12. Eliminating "Excluded" and "Pending cases," real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 31,709 cases, as against 30,869 in 1925—an increase of 840 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1924	24,991	7,558	32,549
1925	23,278	7,591	30,869
1926	24,485	7,224	31,709

The increase was distributed all over the Presidency, the Northern Range returning the largest increase (551) followed by Sind (257). The increase in the Southern Range was insignificant (32).

Analysing the variations of crime under the several classes, it appears that, with the exception of classes I and VI (offences against the State, etc., and Miscellaneous) which returned decreases of 27 and 367 respectively, there was an increase in crime under all other classes, that in classes II and V (serious offences against person and minor offences against property) being considerable, namely, 525 and 545 cases, respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the last three years are given below:—

Year	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Item No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	Thefts including cattle thefts	Receiving stolen property
1924 ..	447	275	498	7,520	10,782	699
1925 ..	400	153	393	7,136	10,332	778
1926 ..	403	156	412	7,310	10,591	848

As compared with the figures for 1925, there was an increase under all the heads. The increase in murders was most marked in Nawabshah (14), Satara (14), Poona (11), Hyderabad (10) and Ahmedabad (7).

Under " Burglaries " there was an increase of 174 cases, most of which was furnished by the Ahmedabad District (111 cases) followed by East Khandesh with 88 cases, Hyderabad (62 cases), West Khandesh and Poona (52 cases each). Among the districts returning decreases the following were prominent :—

Larkana (91), Satara (63), Karachi Head Quarters and Sukkur (54 cases each).

As regards thefts (including cattle thefts) there was an increase throughout the Presidency. The rise was most marked in Dharwar (153), Sholapur (79), Bombay Suburban District (61) and East Khandesh (53). On the other hand it is gratifying to note that the number of cases against receivers rose from 778 in 1925 to 848 in 1926 but, as I have noted above, Sind was entirely responsible for this result. The rise was most marked in Larkana (39 cases), Dharwar (37 cases), Thar and Parkar (20 cases), Hyderabad, Karachi District and Panch Mahals (11 cases) each.

Undetected Police Cognizable cases.

13. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 11,040 as against 10,786 in 1925—a net increase of 254. Both Ranges returned increases—Northern Range (306) and Southern Range (61), while in Sind there was a decrease of 113 cases.

The following statement shows the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of :—

	Real cases disposed of in 1926.	Undetected cases in 1926	Percentages	
			1925	1926
Northern Range	12,232	3,890	30·68	31·80
Southern Range	10,768	3,166	28·92	29·40
Sind	8,709	3,984	48·47	45·74
Total ..	31,709	11,040	34·94	34·81

The percentage for the whole Presidency is nearly the same as in 1925 and includes cases under Class VI. If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, there is a drop of 1·49 per cent. over the percentage of 1925, which is satisfactory.

Taking the Ranges and Sind separately, the percentages of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code for the two years 1925 and 1926 were as under :—

	1925	1926
Northern Range	45·82	45·23
Southern Range	40·60	39·62
Sind	50·13	47·25
Percentages for the whole Presidency ..	45·63	44·14

The improvement in the Southern Range has been maintained, while the deterioration noticed in the previous year in the Northern Range and Sind has given way to an improvement, especially in Sind.

An examination of the figures by districts shows that there was a fall in the percentage in Larkana, Ahmednagar, Nawabshah, Karachi Head Quarters, Belgaum, Satara, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanara, Kolaba, Sholapur and Thana districts, while the reverse was the case in the remaining districts. The fall was most marked in Larkana (by 17·10) and Ahmednagar (by 14·32). The increase in the percentage was most marked in Sukkur (by 7·96), Upper Sind Frontier (by 6·43) and Bijapur (by 5·92).

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

"In my Review for 1924, I had discussed at some length the question of prevention and detection of crime, had pointed out the vital need of devoting more attention and energy to the detection of burglaries than to any other form of crime and had also suggested the following remedial measures :—

"(*a*) Establishment of a Central Agency (in the Criminal Investigation Department) for collecting data to deal with burglaries on the 'Modus Operandi' System ;

"(*b*) Provision of a special staff in each District for watching wandering gangs ;

"(*c*) Renewal of Village patrol ;

"(*d*) Restoration of the Police Stations with their former strengths, reduced in the Retrenchment Scheme ;

"(*e*) Reorganization of the Village Police.

"To these Mr. Stanley had added in the Review for 1925 : —

"Registration, restrictions and location in settlements of members of criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act of British Districts and of the districts in the Indian States adjoining the former."

"After the close of the year, orders of Government were received on the reorganization of the Criminal investigation Department. These orders include some provisions for item (*a*) above. The remaining items still remain to be considered."

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has remarked as under with regard to burglaries and thefts :—

"Recent amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code have proved impediments to the detection of these kinds of offences. They are a constant source of hindrance to the investigating officers, and a source of help to the criminal. Railways and motor cars also play a great part, in making the work of detection of these offences most difficult. A house-breaker, who has many friends and associates amongst the so called better classes, especially in the cities, after committing an offence of this nature easily manages to disappear from sight within a very short time, and to evade the clutches of the law with the assistance of these persons, and the present day measures of speedy travel. * * * * * * * * *. I admit that much depends upon the personality of an officer concerned in the investigation, but the fact still remains that the people, at any rate on this side of the country, are more inclined to find fault with the working of the police than to volunteer requisite assistance in the detection of crime. Unless and until the public are prepared to appreciate the difficulties of Police work and to volunteer their services, for weeding out the criminal and thus making the life of an honest citizen more safe even a force manned by the finest material in the world will be powerless to do anything in the matter. Co-operation between police and the public is essential for a successful war on the criminal world. To attain this co-operation, one needs the best material in the Police. It is not forthcoming at present, and we do not make the best use of the material we have for the simple reason that there is no money wherewith to start a system of training of men."

The District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes :—

"That 39 per cent. of true Indian Penal Code cases remain undetected is unsatisfactory but until such time as Government are inclind to provide an adequate police staff, and a proper and central system of training for constabulary such as is provided for the London Police at Peel House ; and until a more intelligent class of rank and file for unarmed police are forthcoming, few hopes of much better results need be entertained in this District.* * *"

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has observed as under :—

" The number of cases that remained undetected at the close of the year was 1,707 out of a total of 3,995 of real cases under Indian Penal Code, as against 1,566 out of 3,782 in the previous year, giving the increased percentage of 42·72 as against 41·40 in the last year. These figures go to indicate that nearly half the number of real cases have gone undetected, and reveal a serious state of affairs which does not reflect credit on the detective efficiency of the investigating police force. I agree with Mr. Holland (District Superintendent of Police, Surat), that ' until such time as Government are inclined to provide an adequate police staff and until a more intelligent class of rank and file for unarmed police are forthcoming, few hopes of much better results need be entertained.' "

I have little to add to these remarks. The heavy reduction in Police Stations, outposts and personnel that has been the inevitable result of the financial stress from which the Presidency has suffered of late years has connoted a less rigid control over the criminal fraternity. The stoppage of patrolling has deprived the Police Station Officer of vital information in regard to what is going on in his charge and has left him less fitted to deal with the prevention and detection of crime. In Police work, as in every thing else, improvements cost money. The wage we offer does not, particularly in Gujerat, attract the right material; we have no means for training Head Constables; we have not sufficient reserves even to ensure adequate training for our recruits. In these circumstances improvements in the Criminal Investigation Department and in the Finger Print Bureau can only be palliatives in preparation for the general improvements that must come. Meanwhile we can expect to see no real improvement in the prevention and detection of crime. Schemes that must inevitably lead to better results have long been ready; many have already received the administrative approval of Government and merely await the allotment of funds; but until the money can be made available and the schemes can be started we can only look in vain for better results. The fact that there has not been greater deterioration in the control of the Police over crime speaks volumes for the skill and devotion to duty of the Police Station Officers.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. Out of 19,372 cases decided by trial, 17,240 ended in conviction as against 16,608 out of 18,265 cases tried in 1925. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 88·99 as against 90·92 in the previous year under all classes and 84·77 against 86·50 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following table of percentages of convictions indicates the success obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime :—

Year	Murders, etc.	Dacoities	Robberies	House-Breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	Thefts including cattle thefts	Receiving stolen property
1924 ..	71·09	66·97	84·86	85·85	90·97	82·52
1925 ..	71·36	64·61	87·57	88·18	91·44	87·44
1926 ..	76 13	81·81	78·40	86·39	91·24	88·85

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1926 and the preceding four years is as under :—

1922	..	..	..	..	..	44·37
1923	..	..	..	..	..	46·92
1924	..	..	..	..	..	50·08
1925	..	..	..	..	..	53·80
1926	..	..	..	..	..	54·36

It is satisfactory to note that the results continue to show steady improvement. The highest percentage of convictions was once again recorded in the Northern Range (62·23) followed by the Southern Range (61·84), while Sind again returned the lowest percentage (34·06).

The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, stood at 62·05 as against 61·28 in 1925 and 57·71 in 1924.

The comments of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, upon the low percentage of convictions are as follows :—

"* * * Better results are only to be expected when the investigating officers are relieved of the work of conducting cases in court and a prosecuting Jemadar for nearly every police station is sanctioned. This provision is made in the reorganization proposals which are not likely to be sanctioned on the grounds of the financial stringency.

"Then, too, more Magistrates, as well as more Prosecutors, are required, and the abolition of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. With fewer Magistrates than formerly and with Benches of Honorary Magistrates, there are more delays than there used to be. A lot of delays are also caused by the new provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code. All these delays are much against the prosecution. Not only do the accused get more time for tampering with the witnesses but as the majority of witnesses are at the most only slightly literate, they forget what they have stated formerly and cases break down in consequence of discrepancies in their statements."

The Commissioner in Sind has observed :—

"The decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried has already been noted. There is much room for improvement in the investigation and presentation of cases but until the force is strengthened, little improvement can be expected."

Sessions cases.

15. One thousand one hundred and twenty-five cases, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, were committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,024 in 1925. Out of 908 cases tried, 693 ended in conviction as compared with 864 and 604 respectively in 1925. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 76·32 as against 69·90 in the previous year. Of the remaining cases, 215 ended in acquittal or discharge and 211 remained pending at the close of the year. The Southern Range was once again conspicuous by returning the highest percentage of convictions (80·75) and Sind the lowest (69·28). In the Kaira District, the results of cases disposed of in the Sessions were highly satisfactory. In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes :—

"The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of by trial is 87·84 as against 67·92 in 1925 and is the highest score during the last five years. These results cheer up the policeman's heart and I am glad that they fully bear out my hopeful anticipations expressed in the last year's report * * *. But for a strong and sensible judge who thoroughly understands the character of the people of this district and fully appreciates the difficulties of the Police, our labours would have been mostly wasted."

The District Magistrate, Kaira, has observed as under :—

"The percentage of success in Sessions cases is now what it ought to be, and shows how very important it is that sessions work should be in the hands of a judge whose training fits him for criminal work. I trust that this principle will always be borne in mind when staffing this district."

With regard to the Jury system, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, has again commented as under :—

"The jury has not been so bad this year as regards Karachi Town cases, but there is still a reluctance on the part of the Police to allow their cases to go to the Sessions if it can be helped. Karachi District again has the lowest percentage of convictions in sessions cases. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that 'again there were several cases in which conviction was reasonably expected and appeared to be indicated by the trying judge, but was not accorded by the jury'"

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"* * * An appreciable improvement (in the results of Sessions cases) is noticed in the Karachi Town cases, the percentage having risen from 52·94 to 62·5. The figure is the lowest in the Karachi District and for this, the jury system, which is particularly unsuited for dealing with cases occurring in the mofussil, must be held responsible. A recommendation that Karachi mofussil cases should be transferred to the Hyderabad District Court has been made to Government and it is hoped that before long these cases will come before a more suitable tribunal than they do at present."

In the last year's report, as well as in the one for the preceding year, the jury system at Karachi was adversely commented upon and Government were pleased to announce in paragraph 6 of their Resolution on the last year's report that they proposed to examine the question with a view to remedying the situation. It is, therefore, disappointing to note that the same complaint has again been repeated. It is hoped that the change proposed by the Commissioner in Sind will set matters right.

That the Presidency Proper is not free from difficulties on this score is evinced by the report of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, who writes :—

"The jury system, however, is peculiarly unsuitable to Surat. In homicide cases in particular, it is almost impossible to get a conviction, although the most conclusive evidence is led. Juries persist in giving manifestly perverse verdicts rather than convict an accused. * * * The good results have been obtained only because the Judge, having the courage of his convictions, has repeatedly disagreed with the jury and referred the cases to the High Court for decision."

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,048 in 1926 against 8,065 in the preceding year, giving a slight decrease of 17 cases. Of the 8,048 cases, 6,753 were brought to trial of which 6,523 ended in conviction against 7,177 and 6,995, respectively, in 1925. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96·59 as against 97·46 in 1925 and 96·96 in 1924.

Cognizable Crime-Direct Cases.

17. The number of true cases dealt with by magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1926 was 9,681 against 9,236 in 1925 and 9,186 in 1924.

The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,898 as against 4,700 in 1925, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 50·59 against 50·88 in 1925.

Statement A, Part II—Persons in Police Cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 39,742 against 38,267 in 1925 and 37,446 in 1924.

Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 48,287 as compared with 45,852 in 1925 and 44,882 in 1924. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 812 as against 732 in 1925 and 842 in 1924—a percentage

of 2·04 of the total arrested as compared with 1·91 in 1925 and 2·24 in 1924. Of the 48,287 persons for disposal, 37,876 were tried during the year under report of whom 23,746 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·69 on the total tried against 63·78 in 1925 and 62·17 in 1924.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges and Sind separately were as under :—

	1925	1926
Northern Range	68·65	69·38
Southern Range	73·05	71·71
Sind	46·43	43·54

As regards the persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 29,325 were tried of whom 15,974 were convicted, giving a percentage of 54·47 as against 53·90 in 1925 and 52·05 in 1924. At the end of the year, 8,749 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against 8,550 in 1925 and 7,195 in 1924, giving a percentage of 18·11 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 18·64 in 1925 and 16·03 in 1924.

Statement B, Part I—Non Cognizable Crime.

19. Reported non-cognizable crime dropped from 92,602 in 1925 to 86,438 in the year under report—a net decrease of 6,164 cases. The decrease was shared by both the Ranges, while Sind showed an increase of 2,337. The total number of cases for disposal was 90,813 against 96,774 in 1925. Of the 90,813 cases, 63,915 were tried and 51,063 ended in conviction, against 69,838 and 56,902 cases respectively in 1925. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal fell from 58·79 in 1925 to 56·22 in 1926.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during 1926 was 131,081 as against 142,986 in 1925 and 135,508 in 1924. Seven thousand one hundred and thirty persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 86,353 were tried, of whom 57,123 were convicted and 29,230 were discharged or acquitted, against 6,257, 92,813, 64,664 and 28,149, respectively, in 1925. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 66·15 and 43·57 as against 69·67 and 45·22, respectively, in 1925.

Statement C—Property Stolen and Recovered.

21. The value of property stolen during 1926 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 17,72,143 against Rs. 19,24,437 in 1925, and Rs. 20,74,190 in 1924. The value of property recovered was Rs. 6,41,444 compared with Rs. 6,47,701 in 1925 and Rs. 6,12,844 in 1924. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 39·35 in 1926 against 39·11 in the year before.

The following table shows similar percentages for 1925 and 1926 for the two Ranges and Sind :—

	1925	1926
Northern Range	39·29	40·39
Southern Range	41·31	46·54
Sind	37·05	32·00

Preventive Action.

22. The following comparative statement furnishes detailed information in respect of the proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to Jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding pending cases)
Northern Range ..	1925..	942	661	458	..	203	118	80·21
	1926..	1,068	663	420	..	243	209	77·54
Southern Range ..	1925..	893	461	363	..	98	242	70·81
	1926..	835	404	302	..	102	153	59·24
Sind ..	1925..	1,823	1,140	266	..	874	431	81·89
	1926..	1,660	911	237	..	674	327	68·34
Total ..	1925..	3,658	2,262	1,087	..	1,175	791	78·89
	1926..	3,563	1,978	959	..	1,019	689	68 82

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Law dropped slightly from 3,658 to 3,563—a decrease of 95 : comparing the Ranges and Sind figures, Sind returned the highest decrease (163), followed by the Southern Range (58), while the Northern Range returned an increase of 126 persons during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Marked increases were recorded in Ahmednagar (103), Broach (81) and Kaira (39) in the Northern Range ; Kolaba (58) in the Southern Range ; Hyderabad (88) and Nawabshah (74) in Sind. The districts which indicate considerable falling off are Ahmedabad (70) in the Northern Range ; Bijapur (172) in the Southern Range and Thar and Parkar (156) and Larkana (131) in Sind.

The District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, has reported that this heavy reduction was due to the continuance of the system of scrutiny introduced by him since 1925, adding that no reluctance was shown in according sanction provided the evidence was convincing and freer use was made of sections 109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code, instead of section 107 and that cases under the latter section were, as a rule, always compromised by the parties proceeded against and ended in the withdrawal of the cases or the discharge of the accused.

Several Superintendents have given reasons in their reports in justification of the reduced number of cases dealt with during the year, which were mostly connected with the local conditions. It is hoped that the gradual extension and thoughtful application of the Criminal Tribes Act will in course of time lead to an appreciable reduction in the number

of cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in those districts in which criminal tribes reside.

One noteworthy feature of the year in this connection was that Subsection (6) of section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code was so amended (by Act X of 1926) as to render the proceedings under section 109 liable to rigorous or simple imprisonment as the court or magistrate might direct, instead of to merely simple imprisonment as in the past. This change in the law has made the effect of section 109 more deterrent and it should prove more effective.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and provinces.

23. In the Surat District, a gang of Kolis from Patan of Baroda State committed two dacoities and a house-breaking. The gang was subsequently rounded up. A woman and her two boys, who claimed to be Maratha Rajputs but were obviously Rajput Bhamptas from the Ahmednagar District, were responsible for 5 offences of theft in Surat City. They were arrested and convicted. A gang of 16 Waghris from Kathiawar was found operating in Surat City and was responsible for a series of burglaries. A gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, was prepared against the members of the gang with partially successful results.

Gangs of Iranis travelled by rail through the East Khandesh District and halted at several places in the district. Their movements were closely watched by the Police and they did not give any trouble in consequence.

Twelve wandering gangs visited the West Khandesh District during the year and their movements were published in the *Bombay Police Gazette*. Four Phase Pardhis registered in the Nizam's Dominions also were traced in this district and steps were taken to send them to the Aurangabad Settlement.

Gangs of Kanjars, Waghris and Gujerati Kolhatis were noticed in the Nasik District during the year. There were also frequent visits of gangs of Phase Pardhis and Kaikadis from the neighbouring districts, but nothing unusual was found against them. Nine gangs of Iranis passed through the district but there were no complaints against them.

In the Bombay Suburban District a gang of Kathiawaris consisting of 5 males and 3 females was arrested in what became known as the Marol Dacoity case. Three house-breakings and thefts were traced to this gang, but the Superintendent of Police is convinced that it was responsible for many undetected offences in 1926 and in previous years. The members were all eventually convicted. Another small but troublesome gang of 3 Indian Christians, whose *modus operandi* was to fish things out of open windows by means of long sticks with hooks at the end of them, was accounted for, being arrested by a night patrol.

During the year under report almost all the districts in the Southern Range were visited by wandering gangs, chief among which were gangs of Iranis, Mang Garudis, Kaikadis, Lamanis and Korwars, etc.

The district of Kolaba suffered in addition from the activities of its own particular criminal tribe, *viz.*, Katkaris.

The Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, reports that the two notorious dacoits Narsya and Dundya, who escaped from Jamkhandi Jail towards the end of 1925, are still at large. Thanks to the measures taken by the Bijapur Police to secure their arrest, the outlaws have found it difficult to carry on their depredations within the limits of that District; they are now concealing themselves in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

The Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, stresses the great difficulty of maintaining effective supervision over wandering gangs by reason of the numerous breaks in jurisdiction arising out of the confused intermingling of British territory with that of adjoining States. He adds that a general tightening up of the supervision over their criminals by the States concerned is the only effective way of improving matters. In this connection, the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"* * * I regret that practically no progress has been made since I was in charge of this Division two years ago in the control by the State of Criminal Tribes residing in Kolhapur limits; I have quite recently taken the opportunity of a meeting with the new Resident to emphasise the importance of the subject, and I have received from him, as I did from his predecessor, an assurance that he will use his best endeavours with the Durbar; until these assurances are translated into action, the figures of dacoities, robberies and thefts for the Southern Range are not likely to show any material diminution.* * *"

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General for Sind, writes :—

"The Hurs and Dubar Jagiranis have again continued to behave themselves generally, and have not been responsible for any outbreak of crime, though a few individuals have had to be run in for various petty offences.

"We are still awaiting a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. Further remarks on the other tribes who have been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act are given in the * * * report on Criminal Tribes.* * * * * * * * *"

As regards the Jaisalmer Bhatis, the District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, reports :—

"Complaints are common in Chachro, Umarkot and Khipro of the depredations of the Jaisalmer Bhatis who loot these talukas with impunity. Concrete cases against them fail through delay due to the extradition proceedings and lack of co-operation of the Jaisalmer Authorities. These officers if not in active collusion with the offenders give no help and are extraordinarily apathetic. The effect of section 54, Criminal Procedure Code, combined with section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, is being tried against Bhatis found without reasonable cause in this district. A more liberal issue of gun licenses to selected people living on the border would do much to engender confidence in their own security. The necessity of strong outposts along the border is also of paramount importance. Though the Bhatis have not committed any serious crime such as dacoity, they are still worrying Sind, and it is quite time the Jaisalmer Darbar was made to look after its own criminals better."

A detailed review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is being submitted to Government separately.

Habitual offenders.

24. During the year under report, 4,719 out of 23,746 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,305 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 3,960, 22,782 and 1,169, respectively, in 1925. The highest figures of habituals were again from the Northern Range (597), followed by Sind (433) and the Southern Range (275). The number of

habituals traced and convicted was most marked in the districts of Nawabshah (116), Ahmedabad (93), Bombay Suburban District (92), West Khandesh (79), Thana (77), East Khandesh (76), Poona (75) and Thar and Parkar (73).

Commenting on the rise in the number of habitual offenders, the District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, writes :—

"To 'make the punishment fit the crime' appears to be (in spite of the operatic advice of Gilbert and-Sullivan) a profoundly erroneous principle to apply in penology. Examining the ever-increasing figures of the number of habitual offenders who come to light each year (as our knowledge of convicted persons increases year by year with the growth of finger print records) it is clear that the only principle that would safeguard the public is to make the punishment fit the *criminal, not the crime*. The actual professional criminal is a comparatively small class but it is a class which thrives on small punishments and which comes out of prison undeterred from plying its chosen profession which is crime. This fact becomes more and more undeniable year by year, as criminal records are examined, and the only protection of the public from the professional criminal lies in dealing with him as a pest, and sentencing him entirely on his criminal record, without consideration of the apparent triviality of the last offence (perhaps a house-breaking or theft of slight significance if treated by itself) in which he may happen to have been caught out. That he is not being so punished is apparent from the frequency with which he leaves and re-enters jail every few years."

The logical outcome of the course advocated by the District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, would be a policy of indeterminate sentences. The habitual criminal is an individual who declines to conform to the universal social code of behaviour; he is, therefore, erratic and, in a highly developed state, he should be placed in an asylum not so much in his own interests as in the interests of society in general. The duty of the State is to strain every nerve to prevent a citizen from becoming a habitual, to give him every chance of reforming, to teach him that he cannot be a free member of society unless he is prepared to conform to its code and, finally, to segregate him when he proves clearly that he is incorrigible.

This principle of indeterminate segregation has been admitted to be sound by those who have studied the question, but its adoption would probably meet with strong opposition in many quarters, for sentiment plays a large part in the framing and interpretation of our Laws. Yet, compared to Germany, we are brutal to our criminals. In England a man who is proved guilty of a violent crime in circumstances which show that he is abnormal is sentenced as though he were a normal member of society; in Germany the same man for the same offence would be handed over to the Doctors of a Medical Institution. Efforts are, however, being made, and have consistently been made for many years, to reduce the chances of the casual criminal developing into a habitual. Increased facilities for release on bail in non-bailable cases, the infliction of fines, wherever possible, instead of imprisonment, and careful segregation in jail from the influence of habituals are some of the measures that have been adopted to this end. The release of a first offender on probation is provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the bold extension of this principle is now under the consideration of Government. Accepting the axiom that the serving of a short term of imprisonment is the first step in the downward path of the large majority of habituals, it is reasonable to assume that if this step be removed a certain number of

potential habituals would turn back rather than jump to the second step ; and if the second step be removed, the chances are that fewer still would attempt to reach the third. Briefly put, the experiment under consideration is something in the nature of a " suspense account " of sentences. When a first offender or casual criminal is convicted of an offence for which he is now normally sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, *e.g.*, 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for a simple theft, instead of sending him to jail and requiring him to serve his sentence, it is proposed to record the sentence on his Finger Impression Slip with the remark " unserved," and to release him unconditionally, warning him that the sentence is under suspense and that he will be required to serve it in addition to any fresh sentence that may be inflicted in the event of his reconviction within a specified period of years. If he is convicted again of a minor offence and sentenced, say, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, then his previous conviction is proved by his Finger Impression Slip, the fresh sentence is added to his suspense account and he is once more released. He then has 9 months' rigorous imprisonment to his credit—or discredit—and, unless he is incorrigible, he is less likely to offend again than he would be were he a branded jail-bird with his punishment nothing but an unpleasant memory. The preventive effect of a punishment served, apart altogether from the demoralising effect of a sojourn, however brief, in jail, cannot be as great as that of a sentence in suspense, strengthened by the natural disinclination every man must have to sample life as a jail-bird for the first time.

With " suspense accounts " running up to a maximum limit of one year, a large number of short-termers would be kept out of jail, to the advantage of some at least of them. There is no idea of keeping the convict under special observation or surveillance while he has a sentence in suspense. We have not the machinery to do this and such a course would undo half the moral effect of his release. It is really a species of moral inoculation which must be left to take its normal effect upon the patient.

From the purely material point of view also the scheme is attractive for it would lift a great burden from the budgets of both the Police and Jail Departments.

Gang cases-Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

25. The total number of gang cases taken up during the year under report was 8. Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 15. Of the 15 cases, 5 were pending at the close of the year and two were declared to be non-cognizable. The 8 remaining cases ended in conviction, as against 2 in the year before. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 260, of whom 117 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, two died, 4 were released and 137 tried. Of the latter 74 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 54·01 as against 20·34 in the year before. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried during 1925 and 1926 were 33·33 and 80·00

respectively. The marked rise in the percentages of convictions obtained in the year under report, both under persons and cases, is very gratifying.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained stationary in the year under report, *viz.*, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 8 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors (including 6 Shorthand Sub-Inspectors) and 23 Head Constables. At the close of the year a temporary appointment of 1 Inspector, for a period of 3 months in the first instance, was created for the investigation of a complex and most important case of fraud in Gujerat.

Proposals to reorganize the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department were made to Government during the year which were sanctioned after the close of the year. According to these proposals the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department staff will be 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 1 senior Police Prosecutor, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables.

During the year under report, the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 62 cases, compared with 98 in 1925 and 85 in 1924. Of these, 19 were criminal and 43 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 28 and 70, respectively, in the year before. One hundred and thirty-eight persons (including 11 pending from the preceding year) were dealt with in all during 1926, of whom 12 were convicted, 9 were either discharged or acquitted, 1 died and 116 were pending trial. The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was seldom refused when asked for by district officers and in no case of real importance was help denied. The investigation staff was fully occupied during the year and many of the enquiries undertaken, such as the Ahmednagar Bhamptà gang case, the Satara Cheating Conspiracy case and " Zansa Chitti " cases, occupied the whole-time attention of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors engaged on them for a great part of the year.

One hundred and fifty-nine public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made on the proceedings as against 188 in the previous year and 253 in the year 1924. Owing to the continued steady decline in the number of public meetings of a political nature, the Sub-Inspectors on the shorthand staff were utilized for other work and proposals were made to Government to reduce the strength of the shorthand staff which have been accepted.

The Criminal Tribes Branch, which was opened in 1925, continued its labours with a view to setting the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency on a sound basis. The introduction of certain periodical returns by district officers added considerably to the better supervision over the working of the Act, and the close co-operation of the Finger Print Bureau with this Branch resulted in many lacunæ in registration, etc., being made good.

Numerous proposals for the application of the Act received from districts were carefully reviewed and forwarded to Government and special

instructions for the guidance of district officers in the preparation of proposals for the application of the Act to mixed gangs were issued. A close watch was kept by this Branch on the movements of wandering gangs which resulted in more careful attention being paid to them in districts. Lastly, under the orders of Government the revision of the rules under section 20 of the Act applicable to criminal tribesmen outside Settlements and the compilation of a record of all notifications issued under the Act were undertaken. The former received very careful consideration at the hands of Messrs. Wilson and Turner in consultation with Mr. Starte, the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, and the result is now before Government. The detailed examination made in connection with the latter resulted in proposals being made for the cancellation of the greater number of the existing notifications and the substitution of fresh notifications on more simple and effective lines.

This Branch, by its work during the year, has completely justified its existence. There is no room for doubt that the proposals submitted will make for greatly improved supervision over Criminal Tribes and thus enable the Police to afford a greater measure of protection to the public against their depredations.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch, also opened in 1925, continued to do useful work during the year. Considerable progress was made in the compilation of the History Sheets of inter-provincial and inter-district professional criminals. Lists of the criminals convicted during the last ten years in each district were scrutinized and those considered worthy of inclusion in the Criminal Investigation Department records were listed. Reconvicted habituals, as they came to notice in the Finger Print Bureau, were also reported to the Criminal Intelligence Branch for addition, where necessary, to the record of criminals whose History Sheets should be maintained. In connection with the Police Register Transfer System, all enquiries relating to convicts who are foreign to this Presidency became the care of this Branch. A careful watch was kept on the appearances of forged notes and special enquiries were instituted where necessary.

In addition to these duties, the Branch made a special study of the incidence of crime, both minor and serious, reported by each District with a view to co-ordinating the work of the Police and directing attention to special features appearing to call for notice.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch is still in its infancy. There is no doubt that it will, in its adolescence and maturity, supply a keenly felt need and act as a strong cohesive force between the various Districts, to the great advantage of Police work and to the discomfiture of the criminal fraternity.

The following are some of the more interesting criminal cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Zansa Chitti Cases*

A peculiar type of crime had been prevalent for some 3 or 4 years on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line in North-West Gujerat and was reaching

serious proportions. The offenders deliberately and ostentatiously caused damage to Railway property by cutting telegraph or signal wires, by breaking signal glasses, or in some similar manner, and then left prominently displayed at the scene of their activities an anonymous letter, addressed perhaps to a resident in a neighbouring village, threatening him with dire vengeance unless he were immediately to redress some wrong or to comply with some demand specified in the letter.

Extensive Police investigation into these cases revealed the fact that in Northern Gujerat and in Baroda State in nearly every village or group of villages there exists a gang of bullies to whom aggrieved parties in the village refer their just or imaginary grievances for redress. The bullies, for a consideration of course, take up the cause put to them and set to work. Their *modus operandi* is to commit 9 acts of incendiarism or other mischief on the property of residents in various places in the vicinity of the village of the person upon whom pressure is to be brought to bear, and on each occasion to leave behind a " Zansa Chitti " or anonymous letter stating the grievance and threatening the victim with further vengeance unless he succeeds in persuading the party concerned to remove the grievance complained of. The persons who suffer by these acts of mischief, and others who fear that they also will be victimised, bring pressure to bear in the right quarter and so effect the settlement of the matter in dispute in the manner desired by those who have hired the bullies. All manner of influence is brought to bear upon the victim, who not infrequently is boycotted by the villagers until he capitulates.

As such acts of incendiarism and mischief could seldom be brought home to the perpetrators, some of the gangs became bolder and began to cut telegraph wires, etc., depositing their " Zansa Chittis " in the belief that offences against Railway property would have quicker and more direct effect upon the mind of the persons it was desired to influence.

A detailed investigation into the evil was undertaken by Inspector I. K. Desai under the general supervision of Captain H. R. Kothavala, Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and after a long and patient enquiry, Inspector Desai succeeded in detecting 37 offences, committed by 8 different gangs. Eighteen persons (all Thakardas) were arrested, of whom 7 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 1 died and 8 were under trial at the close of the year. Some of these persons have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. An idea of the gravity of the offences will be gathered from the fact that in one case each of the four accused was sentenced in the aggregate to 24 years imprisonment, including 10 years transportation, on various counts.

The detection of these cases led to the detection of several similar offences committed by similar gangs in Baroda State.

Steps are being taken to broad-cast the results of these cases by means of posters in the villages in the area where this system of blackmail was prevalent with a view to encourage the inhabitants to resist such exactions and to co-operate with the Police in putting a stop to them.

(2) *Defalcations by the Agents of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, in liquidation*

This case was taken up at the request of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, on the application of the Official Liquidator who showed that huge frauds amounting approximately to 75 lacs of rupees had been committed by certain persons in their capacity as Agents of the said Company. As it was anticipated that the enquiry and consequent proceedings in Court would be protracted, Government were moved to create a special appointment of an Inspector to enquire into the cases.

The investigations so far made go to show that gigantic frauds have been perpetrated and that the investigation of them will be a long and complicated undertaking.

(3) *Bhampta Gang Case*

In April 1926 one Hari Khandu, a Takari Bhampta, approached the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, and gave him information which promised to lead to the detection of a formidable gang of Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar District. As the activities of the gang appeared to have been widespread, the services of the Criminal Investigation Department were requisitioned and Inspector Kelkar was deputed to work up the information.

It transpired that a very large number of offences against property had been committed by these Bhamptas in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces. Their method was to go out in batches and to commit offences such as pick-pocketting, other forms of theft, house-breaking and occasionally cheating, particularly at fairs, weekly bazaars, on Railway platforms, in passenger trains and Dharmashalas, etc.

For the purposes of a gang case, the enquiry was confined to the period between the years 1919 to 1926. During this period the gang committed 136 thefts and burglaries and 5 offences of cheating, and property worth Rs. 16,825 was stolen. Property worth Rs. 15,233 has been attached on suspicion, out of which property worth Rs. 1,893 has been identified. The major portion of the property, though believed to have been stolen, has remained unidentified as in several thefts committed by the gang at big fairs and in running trains the loss was not reported to the Police by the victims.

There is sufficient evidence to prove association of the members of the gang, who are all Bhamptas, by their joint convictions, simultaneous absence from their villages, their joint arrests in large numbers at big fairs, etc. Sixty-five persons have been arrested and sent up for trial under section 401, Indian Penal Code. The case is pending trial.

(4) *Cheating by Conspiracy*

While making enquiries in the Satara District regarding some moulds for counterfeiting coins, Inspector Kakeri learnt of the existence of an organized gang of cheats. The *modus operandi* of the members of the

gang was to induce their victims, after taking them to a distant and suitable place, to believe that large sums of money could be won by playing cards with a *sawkar* (one of the gang) who was represented to have fallen out with his own clerk who was bent upon ruining him and would therefore assist them to cheat him at cards. Elaborate and detailed arrangements were made by the members of the gang to inspire confidence in their victims who were thus induced to play for heavy stakes. A skilful arrangement of the cards, however, invariably resulted in the victims being fleeced.

The gang battened on this system for over four years, the various members corresponding with each other in code language. It was some letters written in this code which first put Inspector Kakeri on their track. A large number of these letters was attached from the houses of two of the most prominent members of the gang. In all 35 cases were enquired into, in which 35 persons were cheated and lost Rs. 25,000. Thirty-one members of the gang have been arrested, of whom one has been discharged and a charge under section 120-B read with section 420, Indian Penal Code, has been framed against the remaining 30. Their trial is proceeding in the Magistrate's Court.

(*5*) *Bribery Enquiries*

(*i*) On the requisition of the District Magistrate, Satara, Inspector Basrur was deputed to make enquiries in the Satara District into allegations of bribery against a First Class Magistrate after a departmental enquiry had been held.

The Inspector enquired into seven cases in which allegations of bribery were made in consequence of which Government sanctioned prosecution in three cases and the trial is in progress.

(*ii*) In connection with the new survey of Ahmedabad City and its suburbs which was necessitated by all records having been burnt in the riots of 1919, it was discovered that many plots of land had been allotted incorrectly to a number of persons and that Government land and land which should have been escheated to Government had been disposed of by allotment. It was suspected that the Survey Enquiry Officers had done this deliberately for a consideration. Inspector Ambalal Ganpatram was deputed to enquire. His investigation has brought to light numerous instances in which the entries in the Enquiry Registers of one of the City Survey Enquiry Officers are palpably false and established the fact that the offence of framing false records under section 218 or 219 of the Indian Penal Code had been committed. The result has been reported to the District Magistrate and further enquiries are in progress.

RESULTS OF THE CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1925 REFERRED TO IN THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1924 AND 1925

(I) *Case of Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating at Ahmedabad of 1924.*—The case is still being heard in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

(II) *Offences against Public Justice in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad, of 1924.*—The remaining accused was acquitted.

(III) *Murder at Gokarn of 1925.*—The principal accused in the case has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

(IV) *General Enquiries regarding house-breakings and receivers of 1925.*—Out of five persons arrested in the course of these enquiries, one was convicted and two were either discharged or acquitted ; the case against one is being heard in the Magistrate's Court and a case against the notorious receiver, Baijnath, who was originally discharged but on appeal committed to the Court of Sessions, is pending trial.

(V) *Bribery case against Deputy Collector, J. R. Cama, of Surat District of 1925.*—J. R. Cama, the *ex*-Deputy Collector of Surat, whose conviction on charges of bribery was mentioned in last year's report, appealed against his conviction to the Sessions Judge and was acquitted on one charge, his sentence being thus reduced to eight months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. He then applied to the High Court for revision of his sentence. A counter application for enhancement of sentence was also made by Government. After the close of the year these two applications were heard simultaneously and, after a hearing lasting five days, the application for revision was rejected and the sentence was enhanced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

The following extracts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department :—

Crime Branch.—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was :—

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
2 Inspectors.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
8 Head Constables.
6 Peons.
1 Clerk.

Twenty-eight cases which were pending at the end of last year were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted	17
Classed " A "	1
Classed " C "	1
Acquitted	2
Discharged	1
Pending in Courts	2
Withdrawn	3
Transferred to Goa	1
	28

The Bharat Commercial Bank Case is still pending owing to the difficulty experienced by the Court in obtaining the attendance on dates of hearing of the accused and witnesses who are involved in other cases being tried in the Punjab.

The Sukkur Municipality Octroi Fraud Cases ended in conviction and in sentence to terms of imprisonment and fines of nine out of the ten accused persons. That this prosecution had a wholesome effect is indicated by a definite increase in the Octroi Revenue of the Sukkur Municipality. The District Magistrate, Sukkur, expressed his appreciation of Khan Saheb Sukhia's investigation.

Forty-two cases were taken up either independently or in co-operation with the local Police during the year. They were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted	15
Classed " A "	2
Classed " C "	5
Discharged	1
Acquitted	1
Classed as Non-cognizable	..
Pending in Court	12
Pending investigation	4
Transferred to Calcutta and Lahore	2
	42

The following cases deserve mention :—

(*a*) On 12th February 1926, Cohran, a Khalifa of the Pir of Kingri, was murdered by two unknown persons in broad daylight on the high road some two miles distance from the shrine of the Pir of Kingri. The murder was suspected to be the outcome of Hur fanaticism. It was investigated under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind by Khan Saheb Sukhia who traced two Hurs, one of the Upper Sind Frontier District and the other of Jaisalmer State, to be the murderers. They were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

(*b*) In May, the Collector of Customs, Karachi, referred to the Criminal Investigation Department a case of considerable importance and no less difficulty relating to frauds which involved a loss of Rs. 55,431 to the Government of India. The investigation of these offences occupied Khan Saheb Sukhia and his assistants some months. Briefly put, the method of fraud was as follows :—

Goods imported into India but intended for re-export to Persia are taxed at the normal rates with a provision that, on proof of re-export into Persia, a rebate or draw back of 15/16th of the tax will be allowed. Drawback certificates are issued by the Karachi Customs which are encashed on proof of re-export into Persia.

As a result of the scrutiny of certain licenses in Persia and with the probable assistance of the Persian Customs Officials and in some cases by the forgery of documents, the accused found it possible to encash drawback certificates without exporting the entire bulk of the related goods to Persia. Entry of goods into India would thus be obtained at one-sixteenth of the normal duty.

Criminal Investigation Department investigations resulted in the obtaining of evidence against two Persian traders of Meshed and two Indians of an Indian firm at Duzdap. The material for action against these Persian subjects has been sent to the Vice-Consul Duzdap.

Permission to proceed with the case against the Indians (who would be tried at Duzdap) is awaited from the Government of India upon whom will fall the very considerable expenses of the trial. The Public Prosecutor for Sind has expressed the opinion that the case should end in conviction but it is doubtful whether, as the possibility of further frauds on these lines has been eliminated by a change in the procedure, it is wise to throw good money after bad. It is understood that this consideration is being weighed by the Government of India and is responsible for the delay in arriving at a decision.

(*c*) On April 12th, Mr. Pirzada, Deputy Collector, Desert Division, died suddenly at MITHI. *A post mortem* was immediately held under the orders of the District Magistrate. As the circumstances of the death were peculiar, they gave rise to numerous articles in the Muslim press of the Province alleging that Mr. Pirzada had been poisoned by Hindus. The Sind Criminal Investigation Department were requested by the District Magistrate, Thar and Parkar, to investigate the matter. It was proved conclusively that the deceased had died of heart failure and that suspicion of poisoning was baseless. A Press Note was issued by the Commissioner in Sind and the agitation subsided.

(*d*) Two accused by name Ram Bharose and Bhoruddin who were wanted for a murder at Tando Adam on 7th September 1924 were traced at Rangoon and at Jalamb (Central Provinces) respectively. They were tried in Nawabshah District, Ram Bharose being sentenced to transportation for life and Bhoruddin acquitted.

(*e*) Two Trans-frontier Pathans obtained two revolvers, 10,000 cartridges and 460 boxes of percussion caps from a Karachi Dealer on the strength of a forged permit purporting to have been issued by the Political Agent, Malakand Agency. Khan Saheb Muhammad Husain Shah, who was deputed to make enquiries, discovered the identity of one of the accused who is now being prosecuted under sections 420/468, 471, Indian Penal Code, and section 20, Indian Arms Act, in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Mardan, Peshawar District.

Important Cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police

(1) *House-breaking by night and attempt at robbery at Saikheda, Nasik District*

On 16th May 1926 a robbery was attempted at Saikheda, in the house of a Marwadi. A village Rakhwaldar, who was patrolling, heard a noise in the complainant's house at about 1 a.m. He awakened the complainant, and both went with lanterns towards the direction from which the noise was coming. Upon opening the kitchen door, they found four men dressed in khaki, one of whom had a rifle. There was a scuffle and the intruders decamped after beating the Rakhwaldar and the complainant. A cartridge, however, was dropped by the thieves and this clue led to the discovery that the rifle and the cartridge belonged to a Sikh, Puransing Bhagatsing, Assistant Surveyor at the Nasik Security Press. The rifle and eight cartridges exactly similar to the one found at the scene were attached. A Sikh and his cook were eventually arrested and sent up for trial. Both were convicted but the conviction against the Sikh was subsequently quashed by the Sessions Court. The case was remarkable as the thieves made use of a motor-car with false number plates. The Police were fortunate in getting to the bottom of this case for, if they had failed to do so, the accused would undoubtedly have collected round them a formidable gang of burglars.

(2) *Robbery at Pimpri Station, Ahmednagar District*

Towards the end of 1925, two Pathan deserters from the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, with two service rifles and nearly 600 rounds of ammunition, attacked and robbed, in the broad light of day, the Pimpri Railway Station on the Dhond Manmad Railway Line. Immediately upon receipt of information, Military and Police search parties were despatched in all directions from Ahmednagar, but it was not till late at night that a clue of their whereabouts was obtained by Sub-Inspector B. R. Ashtikar of the Ahmednagar District Police. This officer, finally locating the Pathans in a house in Pisora village, pluckily entered the house and succeeded in disarming and arresting both deserters. For his services the Sub-Inspector has been awarded the King's Police Medal in the current year's Honour's list.

Unfortunately these same Pathans, when under trial at Shrigonda, succeeded in effecting their escape from custody. While they were being removed from their cells for their food, one of them rushed into the Police Guard Room, secured a musket and some ammunition and immediately commenced firing indiscriminately. His companion meanwhile attempted to break into the Treasury strong room, but he was foiled in his attempt by the Mamlatdar, Mr. W. G. Joshi, and a number of villagers who had gathered outside the treasury ; fire was opened upon the Pathans, who thereupon made good their escape, taking with them the Police musket. A rigorous search for the absconders was instituted without delay, but no trace of them could be found, for they had entered His Exalted

Higness the Nizam's territories where they discarded the musket. One of them was finally arrested some months later in the Jallandar District. His companion is still at large and is believed to be somewhere in the Punjab.

(3) Riot at Madhi, Ahmednagar District

Early in the year a riot occurred at Madhi, in the Pathardi Petha, between the Muhammadans and Hindus over a mosque situated in the village. The Muhammadans claim that the mosque is the tomb of Hazrat Shah Ramzan whereas the Hindus declare that the building is the temple of the God Kanhoba. Close to the mosque, there is an old three-walled building which the Muhammadans claim to be a "masjid," while the Hindus insist that it is a common resting place for pilgrims of all castes. Over this building the Muhammadans wished to erect a roof, and they collected materials and set to work. The Hindus, fearing that their rights in the building might be jeopardised, strongly objected, and on the 7th February 1926 dismantled the partly constructed roof. The top of a Muhammadan tomb was desecrated and a Muhammadan bier broken. Thirty Hindus were prosecuted for this offence; they were fined and bound over under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

These events were followed by a disturbance in September last. Both parties were prosecuted and fined and made to furnish security to keep the peace.

The dispute over the mosque can only be settled by a Civil Court Decree; but neither party is prepared to put the matter to the test in this manner. Meanwhile precautions have to be taken by the Police to prevent further disturbance.

(4) Communal Riot at Ratnagiri

There was a riot at Burondi in the Dopali Taluka of the Ratnagiri District over the question of playing music when the Mahashivaratri procession passed a mosque. The Hindus in this case had stopped the playing of musical instruments while passing the mosque, but the Muhammadans objected to their continuing a "Bhajan." The procession was attacked with sticks and stones and about 20 Hindus were injured. A very aged Hindu received fatal injuries. An investigation followed, which led to the prosecution of 17 persons who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(5) Dacoity at Kartal, Taluka Rohri, District Sukkur

A daring dacoity was committed on 9th August 1926 at Kartal, taluka Rohri. Some 12 dacoits raided the village of Kartal. They looted it to the extent of 5,000 rupees and left the village at about 10 p.m. At 4 a.m. on the 10th, a certain Wania brought the news of the dacoity to the Police at Manro village, where a Mounted Head Constable and Mounted Constable Sobdarkhan were encamped at the moment. These two Policemen, taking a few private persons with them, at once set out for Kartal. They came across another tracking party some little distance from Manro

and were thereby enabled to take up the pursuit at once. Unfortunately neither of the Policemen was armed, nor had any of the private persons a weapon of any sort. After a few hours pursuit, the Mounted Head Constable left affairs in the hands of Sobdarkhan and himself proceeded to the village of Syed Bahadur Ali Shah to procure further assistance. Sobdar pressed on with determination and suddenly came upon the dacoits who were sitting down and dividing the stolen property. Though carrying nothing more lethal than a light stick, he boldly rode up to them and ordered them to surrender. A gun was fired at him but the bullet missed him. The dacoits called out that they were willing to surrender the property but not themselves, and some of the property was thrown on the ground. Sobdar refused to accept this compromise but rode in amongst them and endeavoured to seize one of them. He was at once attacked by the dacoits, struck down from his horse and furiously hacked by an axe on the head. He died almost at once. Some brave Baluch peasants who had been tracking with him at once ran to his rescue and a severe fight took place in the course of which 1 dacoit was killed and 2 so badly injured that their arrest took place within the hour. Sobdarkhan's resolute pursuit and his stout courage in the face of armed and desperate dacoits were deserving of all praise. His conduct led to the subsequent arrest of all the dacoits after a very able investigation by Circle Police Inspector Jan Muhammad. He was the sole support of his wife and widowed mother and Government were pleased to sanction an extraordinary pension of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem to his widow for life or until remarriage. This case has since ended in conviction.

(6) *Sensational Murder at Ubauro Police Station, District Sukkur*

A sensational murder case occurred in the limits of Ubauro Police Station in which an accused Pahlwan, Chachar by name, committed five murders. A complaint of rape and wrongful confinement had been made in Ubauro Police Station against Pahlwan Chachar and 3 others; his women-folk were also accused of wrongful confinement. The case appeared to be a particularly brutal one, and as the statements of the victim and her relations who came to her rescue were consistent and convincing, the Sub-Inspector ordered the immediate arrest of Pahlwan, his women-folk and the other accused. One Head Constable effected the arrest of the other accused while Head Constable Nur Muhammad, Mounted Constable Ahmed Shah and another Constable proceeded to Pahlwan's house to arrest him and the 3 women implicated. On seeing them, however, Pahlwan escaped into the jungle. The 3 women were arrested and Nur Muhammad proceeded to take them to Ubauro Police Station. The search for Pahlwan had considerably delayed them, however, and night came on while they were on the road. As Pahlwan was a desperate character who had been sent up for the murder of his own brother a year or two previously, though he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Head Constable Nur Muhammad decided that it was not safe to proceed to Ubauro, a matter of 8 miles, after dark. He, therefore, halted at the village of Sardaru Chachar. He placed the women inside

Sardaru's house and camped himself with his companions immediately outside. Besides the 3 Policemen there were 2 paggies. At about 2 a.m. the party were awakened by a gun shot and saw Pahlwan running away carrying an axe. It was a bright moonlight night. They then found Head Constable Nur Muhammad lying dead on his cot, shot at very close range through the heart and that Mounted Constable Ahmed Shah was also dead with his head shattered by a blow from an axe. The village was surrounded with thick "Juar" crops and Pahlwan, in spite of the activities of every available policeman, of all the local zamindars and their haris, was not secured till four days later. During this time he contrived to commit 4 separate murders, the victims being carefully selected as people against whom he had a grudge. At the moment of his arrest he shot and severely wounded another policeman, who later died from the wound.

Thus in connection with a single case, 3 Policemen were killed and a fourth severely injured in the execution of their duty.

One of the murder cases has since the end of the year been tried by the Sessions Court and the accused has been sentenced to death. If the sentence is confirmed the other cases will not be tried.

Counterfeit coins.

27. During the year, 8,155 (5,990 silver and 2,165 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various Stations on the Railways in this Presidency. Of these, 835 (480 silver and 355 nickel) were tendered at Stations on the G.I.P. Railway; 4,056 (3,401 silver and 655 nickel) on the B.B. & C.I. Railway and 3,264 (2,109 silver and 1,155 nickel) on the M. & S.M. Railway as compared with 858, 2,692 and 2,684 respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase of 1,921 coins, *i.e.*, 30·8 per cent., during the year under report over the previous year's figures. The chief increase, 50·6 per cent., is on the B.B. & C.I. Railway and 21·6 per cent., on the M. & S.M. Railway. The special attention of the Superintendents of Police in charge of these Railways has been drawn to this fact. Portions of these Railways run through Native States and the increase to a certain extent is most noticeable at Stations in or adjoining these States.

During the year under report 1,123 silver and 201 nickel coins were uttered on the Broad Gauge Sections of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, while 2,278 silver and 454 nickel coins were tendered on the Metre Gauge Section. The high percentage of counterfeit coins presented on the Metre Gauge Section is still maintained, and the reason given for this in the previous two years' reports (namely, that the greater part of the Metre Gauge Section serves Native States) still appears to hold good.

According to reports received from the districts, prosecution was undertaken in 16 cases during this year for possession of counterfeit coins and implements for manufacturing counterfeit coins. Twelve of these resulted in conviction and 1 is pending trial. In all 21 persons were arrested, of whom 16 were convicted, 3 were discharged and 2 in one case are pending trial. The results of the year are encouraging as proof that the Police are taking an increasing interest in this form of crime.

Sweated Sovereigns

No Sweated Sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Forged Notes

(*a*) In the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay, 13 process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the Series $\frac{BE}{37}$, $\frac{CE}{7}$, $\frac{CE}{97}$, $\frac{DC}{90}$, $\frac{DC}{91}$, $\frac{DC}{97}$, $\frac{DV}{88}$, $\frac{FD}{33}$, $\frac{FD}{40}$, $\frac{FD}{62}$, $\frac{PD}{89}$, $\frac{WC}{25}$ and 14 hand-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of different series came to notice during the year as against 16 in 1925.

The forgers and utterers of the 14 hand-made forged notes were detected under the following circumstances :—

In February 1926, the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, forwarded to the Currency Officer, Bombay, through the Criminal Investigation Department, a forged note of $\frac{WD}{17}$ Series for Rs. 100 stating that it was process-made. On inspection it was found to be hand-made and, as a similar note had appeared a few days earlier at Ahmedabad Station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway, a special enquiry was undertaken by the Ahmedabad District Police, assisted by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department. While the enquiry was in progress on March 30, 1926, Jaswantsing *alias* Rambux Hanumansing of Jaipur was arrested in the act of uttering 2 hand-made forged notes of Rs. 100 in Ahmedabad City. Information obtained from him showed that his associates were in Jaipur. Detailed enquiries were made there with the assistance of the Jaipur Police. Several houses were searched simultaneously, resulting in the recovery of 6 incomplete forged notes of Rs. 100 in the house of Ramgopal *alias* Chhotan Govindram. No implements of forging were found. Enquiries showed that Ramgopal charged Rs. 60 for each note. Jaswantsing passed these notes either himself or through agents who were known to be Pandit Prabhakar and Ishaq of Jaipur and Mehdi Husain, Deputy Station Master, Rajputana Malwa Railway, a native of Gowalli, district Bijnor.

The method of manufacturing these notes was as follows :—

A superior quality of note paper was selected and then cut to the size of Government Currency Notes. The sheet was then placed over a genuine note and the outlines of the design were traced with a sharp pencil. They were then properly drawn and filled in with coloured ink. The water marks were produced by impressions obtained from a copper block specially prepared for the purpose. This block, on which was smeared dilute nitric acid mixed with oil, was pressed on the back of the paper. The use of the acid resulted in the paper becoming brittle with the result that the forged notes gave way along the false water marks.

Impressions of postal date stamps were also forged on the back of these notes to give them a genuine appearance.

About 30 of these notes were uttered in Gujerat from December 1925 onwards.

Ramgopal was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Jaipur, for the main offence of forging and Jaswantsing, Ishaq and Mehdi Husain were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, of uttering these notes. Pandit Prabhakar is absconding.

As was the case in 1925, no forged note of Rs. 50 was noticed during the year. One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice during the year as against 2 in the previous year.

The number of ten rupee forged notes that came to notice during the year was 17 as against 20 in 1925. No particular Series was prominent.

One hundred and fifty-two notes of Rs. 5 were noticed as against 521 in 1925. One hundred and twenty-three of these were of the $\frac{G\,C}{95}$ Series as against 470 in 1925. Four utterers of notes of this Series were extradited from Muli State and tried in Ahmedabad District and convicted. Since the arrest of these utterers in 1925, the appearance of notes of this Series has appreciably declined. No other Series was prominent.

No forged note of one rupee was noticed during the year as against 7 in 1925.

(*b*) In the Western India States Agency forged notes of the following denominations were noticed during the year under report :—

Four process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of $\frac{N\,D}{64}$, $\frac{N\,D}{82}$, $\frac{Q\,E}{7}$, and $\frac{Z\,C}{95}$ Series and one hand-made note of Rs. 100 were noticed during the year as against 12 in 1925. The hand-made note was one of those forged by the Jaipur forgers referred to in (*a*) above. Of the two utterers of forged notes of $\frac{N\,D}{64}$ Series arrested in 1925, one was convicted.

Three forged notes of Rs. 10 as against 4 in 1925 were noticed.

Thirty-one forged notes of Rs. 5 were noticed as against 339 in the previous year. Out of these 25 were of $\frac{G\,C}{95}$ Series as against 334 in 1925. The decrease in the appearance of notes of $\frac{G\,C}{95}$ Series is due to the conviction of Aditbhai and his party.

No forged note of Rupee 1 was noticed during the year as against 7 in 1925.

28. During the year under report the strength of the Bureau remained stationary, *viz.*, 1 Inspector, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Clerks and 3 Puttawallas.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

At the beginning of the year, there were on record 112,259 Finger Impression Slips and during the year 8,846 new finger impression slips were received for record, as against 7,191 in the previous year, making a total of 121,105. Of these, 3,517 slips, as against 3,165 in 1925, were eliminated. These consisted of 163 slips due to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts and 173 slips as duplicates. Thus there was a total number of 117,588 slips on record at the end of the year under report.

Of the 8,846 new finger impression slips received for record, 1,263 were from Bombay City, 6,978 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency

Proper, 24 from Sind and 340 from other Presidencies and Indian States. The number of slips received from Indian States in the Bombay Presidency was 241 as against 270 in 1925. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 95 as against 9 in the year before.

The number of slips received for search was 26,976 as against 23,961 in the previous year—an increase of 3,015 slips.

The antecedents of 4,991 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 3,824 in 1925. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 18·5 as against 15·95 in 1925.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 1,287 cases as against 996 in 1925. In connection with these, enhanced punishments were given in 949 cases, equal punishments were given in 88 cases and lighter ones in 250 cases, as against 713, 82 and 201 respectively in the previous year.

In 92 cases as against 78 in 1925, the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without referring to the Bureau. In 75 cases as against 63 last year, Exhibits were received in the Bureau for expert examination and written opinions were furnished to the officers concerned. Assistance was, as usual, rendered both to Districts and to the Criminal Intelligence and Criminal Tribes Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department by the Finger Print Bureau : in respect of the former, the Bureau gave information of the tracing of bad characters who had passed out of sight; in respect of the latter, the Bureau brought to notice habitual criminals with a large number of previous convictions with a view to the opening of History Sheets and, in the case of criminal tribesmen, for the purpose of their registration (if un-registered) or recommendation for internment in settlements.

A scheme for the re-organization of the Finger Print Bureaux both of the Presidency Proper and of Bombay City, the main features of which are the substitution of clerical for executive staff and the co-ordination of their work, was drawn up and submitted to Government during the year. The extra staff provided by this scheme at very trifling extra cost is urgently needed to enable the Bureaux to keep up with the ever increasing work they are called upon to perform.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

The number of Finger Impression Slips received for permanent record in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 2,618 as against 2,688 in the previous year and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 1,091. The grand total of the slips recorded in the Bureau rose to 65,337. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1926 numbered 1,280 as against 807 during the last year. The number of slips received for search was 8,216 as against 7,705 during the year 1925. Of these, 1,911 were traced as against 1,969 in the preceding year. Two hundred and eighty-three finger impression slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau for tracing—Phillaur 100, Mount Abu 36, Poona 30, Bombay City 8, Allahabad 32, Bombay (Excise Bureau) 70, Madras 2, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1, Calcutta 3 and Patna 1.

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served 357,010 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,601 fires, destroyed 86,605 stray dogs, enquired into 1,073 cases referred to them by the Magistracy and into 22,435 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 827 suicides, 5,669 accidents (592 on Railways) and 564 suspicious or sudden deaths; 17 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police in the Presidency.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

It is a noteworthy fact that, in spite of an appreciable fall in the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, *viz.*, from 141,991 cases in 1925 to 136,512 in 1926, the total number of summonses and warrants served through the Police increased from 335,719 in 1925 to 357,010 in 1926. How steadily the number of summonses and warrants served through the agency of the Police is increasing can be seen from the figures given below :—

Year	Total cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported	Total number of summonses and warrants served
1923	130,254	288,845
1924	137,566	313,877
1925	141,991	335,719
1926	136,512	357,010

Though the total number of offences registered in 1926 was less than that of 1924 by more than 1,000, the total number of summonses and warrants served in 1926 exceeded that of 1924 by more than 43,000. It would appear that greater discrimination might be shown in the issue of summonses. This subject was commented upon in detail in my Report for 1925, on which Government were pleased to issue orders (in paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. P-132, dated the 28th July 1926) with a view to reducing the number of summonses and warrants. These orders, as is evident from the figures of 1926, appear to have been disregarded. The most effective remedy, as remarked in my last year's report, would be for the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates to check the growing evil when examining magisterial records during the course of their tours of inspection. From the police point of view, especially in view of the retrenched strength, the problem has assumed such proportions that it was discussed by the conference of Police Officers held in Delhi in February 1927. The conclusion arrived at is summarised below :—

" This Conference considers that the service of processes in non-cognizable cases imposes an increasingly heavy burden on the police in provinces in which the force has not been strengthened for the purpose. It, therefore, recommends that if it is impossible to delegate this duty to some other agency, the extent of the duty should be examined and the force at police stations should be strengthened when found necessary."

The orders of the Government of India on this recommendation of the Conference are awaited.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

30. Out of 1,151 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 909 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to total serious crime rose from 70·90 in 1925 to 78·97 during 1926 in the Presidency as a whole. The percentage recorded in the Northern Range was 90·14 as against 86·44, the Southern Range 85·12 as against 76·77 and Sind 62·59 as against 62·76. It is satisfactory to note that these percentages show further improvement in the visitation of serious crime by Gazetted officers in the Presidency Proper as compared with those of the previous year. As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, writes :—

"Although the percentage of crimes visited has not risen, still during the time I held charge of this office, I have not come across a single case which really required visiting in which either the District Superintendent of Police or the Sub-Divisional Officer has not done so. There has also been much more solid work done than formerly in that the officers have taken a more real part in the investigations, and have not contented themselves with a mere visit to the scene of offence."

Comparing the District results, the highest percentages were recorded in the :—

Northern Range	Ahmedabad	100 per cent.
	Kaira	100 per cent.
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	100 per cent.
	Bombay Suburban District	93·75
	East Khandesh	93·54
Southern Range	Poona	93·65
	Dharwar	91·83
Sind	Karachi	100 per cent.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General have expressed their satisfaction with the inspection work done by the Gazetted Police Officers during the year. I agree with their views.

The marked improvement noticed in this connection is very largely due to the working of the Sub-Divisional Scheme during the year.

The percentage of cases visited would have been higher but for the fact that economy in the expenditure of Travelling Allowance rendered it necessary to continue the order that the scenes of crimes only serious in a technical sense should not be visited unless some special circumstance rendered their visitation desirable.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of Police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,090 officers and 22,319 men against 1,083 officers and 22,141 men in 1925—a net increase of 7 officers and 178 men. The increase was mainly due to the transfer from the temporary to the permanent cadre of the Head Constables and Constables recruited for providing guards at Branch Offices of the Imperial Bank of India in certain districts, as also to a substantial addition made to the Railway Police strength in connection with the remodelling of the Victoria Terminus Station and the electrification of the Suburban Lines.

Temporary Police consisting of 85 officers and men were entertained under the heads " Additional Police Establishments " and " Miscellaneous " during the year as against 102 in 1925.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

32. The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1926-27, including Sind and inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,34,34,118 as against Rs. 1,33,68,191 in 1925-26—a net increase of Rs. 65,927.

The increase referred to above was contributed by the Southern Range, Sind and the Criminal Investigation Department, while the Northern Range returned a small decrease of Rs. 1,313.

The increase was in the main due to the following causes :—

(1) Opening of Head Quarters at Santa Cruz for the Bombay Suburban District ;

(2) Entertainment of additional staff owing to the remodelling of the Victoria Terminus Railway Station and the Electrification of the Suburban Lines ;

(3) Appointment of a Home Inspector at Ahmedabad ;

(4) Accrual of annual increments ;

(5) Transfer of the Imperial Bank guards to the permanent sanctioned strength ; and

(6) Creation of an additional appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department.

The average cost per policeman decreased from Rs. 552-7-0 to Rs. 550-1-6 during the year under report. Similar information for other Presidencies and Provinces for 1926-27 is not available, but the averages for 1925-26 are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	817	13	8
Bengal	582	6	3
Bihar and Orissa	566	10	0
Bombay	552	7	0
Central Provinces	529	12	6
Madras	520	0	8
Assam	497	11	3
Punjab	484	6	10
United Provinces	438	9	3
North-West Frontier Province	413	5	7

The figures of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of Scotland and in England and Wales for 1926 are not available this year and they cannot, therefore, be quoted for the purpose of comparison.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

33. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5·67 square miles, 2·37 Railway miles, 773 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated as against 1 to 5·71 square miles, 2·44 Railway miles, 780 persons and 1·63 cognizable crime investigated in the preceding year.

Figures for Scotland, England and Wales for the year under report are not available for comparison.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

34. Out of 463 Police Stations and 493 outposts in the Presidency, 458 Police Stations and 477 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police, or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The following table shows the number of Police Stations and outposts that were not visited :—

	Police Stations	Outposts
Northern Range	..	..
Southern Range	3	4
Sind	2	12

In the Southern Range the failure to complete the inspection was shared by two districts, Belgaum (three Police Stations and two outposts) and Dharwar (two outposts). In Belgaum, the failure to complete the inspection work was due to the fact that there was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the district for over six months. The case of the Dharwar district calls for no remarks. The inspection work done by District Officers in the Presidency Proper was satisfactory.

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police has commented as follows :—

" *** the District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, was unable to complete his tour in the Desert and inspect all the Police Stations and outposts there as he was twice called to Sukkur during his Desert tour for giving evidence in the Sessions Court."

In addition to the inspection work done by District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected the following offices :—

	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police, Correspondence Branch.	7	8	15
Accounts Branch	12	8	20
Offices of Assistant Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers.	6	6	12
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head-Quarters.	14	8	22
Outposts	1	....	1
Total ..	40	30	70

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, visited and inspected the offices of all the Superintendents of Police (except Thar & Parkar) and nine Police Stations.

During the year under report I visited on inspection and other duties the following districts :—

Nasik, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bombay Suburban District, Karachi, Larkana and Bombay.

I also visited the Police Training School, Nasik, in February 1926.

Statement E—Armament.

35. There was no change in the armament of the Police force during the year under report. 53 Muskets and 73, ·303 rifles were received from the Kirkee Arsenal for use of the Policemen in the Bombay Suburban District and Mahi Kantha Agency.

As Government are aware, the ·476 muskets with which the bulk of the Police are armed are inaccurate and the question of rearming the Force with a more up-to-date weapon is under consideration.

Punishments.

36. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,068 against 2,317 in 1925—a decrease of 249 punishments. This decrease was shared by the Southern Range (106), Sind (76) and the Northern Range (67). The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 9·04 as against 10·25 in 1925. Of the total punishments inflicted, 2,013 were departmental and 55 judicial, the corresponding figures for 1925 being 2,247 and 70 respectively. The largest number of punishments was again returned by the Northern Range (879) followed by the Southern Range (774) and by Sind (412). In respect of the percentage of punishments to actual strength, however, the Southern Range (9·49) stood at the top, followed by the Northern Range (9·29) and by Sind (8·01). The districts returning the highest and the lowest percentages of punishment were—Bombay Suburban District (18·05) and Panch Mahals (3·95) in the Northern Range, Sholapur (18·00) and Satara (2·67) in the Southern Range and Karachi District (10·66) and Karachi Head Quarters (5·08) in Sind. The bulk (1,146 out of 1,616) of the departmental punishments awarded in the Presidency Proper consisted of extra drills for minor breaches of discipline. It is very gratifying to note that the total number of officers and men judicially punished has dropped steadily from 78 in 1924 and 70 in 1925 to 55 in 1926. The conduct of the force was on the whole excellent.

Rewards.

37. The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants was 9,187 as against 9,837 in 1925—a decrease of 650 rewards. There were 13 cases of special promotion as against one in the year before. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual strength declined from 43·54 to 40·19 in the year under report. There was a substantial decrease in the number of rewards in the Northern Range (692) followed by Sind (116), while in the Southern Range an increase of 72 rewards was recorded. The Districts responsible for the comparatively smaller number of rewards are Bombay Suburban District (92), Broach (100), Ratnagiri (111) and Bijapur (149).

The total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency Proper was Rs. 37,950 as against Rs. 40,021 in 1925-26.

Orders and titles were conferred on the following officers :—

Rao Saheb .. Mr. Kanaiyalal Gangaram Byas, Inspector of Police, East Khandesh District (now retired).

Rao Saheb .. Mr. Tejumal Naraindas Mansukhani, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Khan Saheb .. Mr. Kalekhan Hamidkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Kaira District.

Khan Saheb .. Mr. Daraṣhah Dhanjishah Kothawala, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

(1) Mr. K. C. Rushton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

(2) Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M.B.E., Deputy Superintendent of Police (seconded for service in Jodhpur State).

(3) Khan Bahadur B. F. Davar, Deputy Superintendent of Police (seconded for service in Western India States Agency).

(4) Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, who was granted the King's Police Medal in January 1923, was awarded a bar to that medal during the year under report.

Education.

38. Out of an actual strength of 915 officers and 21,943 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 905 and 13,085 respectively, against 919 and 12,732 in 1925. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 60·42 in 1925 to 61·20 in the year under report.

The Primary Schools established at certain Head Quarters, *viz.*, at Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri continued to do good work during the year.

I comment upon the subject of the enlistment of educated recruits into the Force in paragraph 40 below.

Resignations.

39. There was a considerable decrease in the number of resignations which dropped from 543 in 1925 to 455 in the year under report. The figure for 1926 was the lowest during the quinquennium, as is shown below :—

1922..	727
1923..	541
1924..	509
1925..	543
1926..	455

While the Northern Range and Sind returned substantial decreases — from 316 to 246 (70) and 153 to 122 (31) respectively — an increase of 14 was recorded in the Southern Range. The Districts chiefly responsible for the decrease were Thana (17), Thar and Parkar (16), Panch Mahals (13),

Kaira (12) and Nawabshah (12). On the other hand, an appreciable increase was recorded in Sukkur (19).

In this connection, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has remarked—

"In Sukkur * * *, there were 23 resignations in the Unarmed Police and I put this down to the very heavy work these men get in the town Police on account of their never getting a night off duty. In Hyderabad, out of 12 resignations 10 were in the Unarmed Police. Until something is done to improve this question of night rounds in Sind (outside Karachi) we shall continue to get numerous resignations in the Unarmed Police."

The drop in the number of resignations in the Presidency Proper is a welcome sign that service in the Police is steadily growing less unpopular. This is the first step in the right direction, but we have a long way to go before we can count on being able to recruit men of the right mental and physical calibre for service in the Unarmed Branch of the Force and to retain them.

Vacancies and recruiting.

40. Vacancies dropped from 522 in 1925 to 435 during the year under report. In the Northern Range, the Districts returning the largest number of vacancies were Broach (68), Ahmedabad (55), Surat (37) and Kaira (33).

As regards the Surat District, where vacancies were more than doubled (37 in 1926 against 16 in the preceding year), the District Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"Uneducated men in the Unarmed Branch are an absolute burden to the force, and I have refrained from enlisting them. Enough Armed recruits are forthcoming. The present unarmed force is filled with very unsatisfactory material, mostly foreigners, who do not know the language properly. Drink is a besetting sin. Illiteracy is prevalent, and in default of suitable men, many men have been promoted to Head Constables who are quite unfit for the post. Recruits are of as good a type as the existing constabulary. With a view to make the conditions of service known in order to attract a better stamp of recruit, I am about to try as an experiment an advertisement campaign in this and adjacent districts. Personally I would rather have vacancies than fill the Department with worthless men who are in fact a burden both to the Department and to the public."

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, comments :—

"* * * To maintain the physical standard, we are bound to enlist men not well educated. So many educated boys from these parts suffer from lack of proper physical development, and have neither the height nor the chest required for police recruits. Thus enlistment of uneducated men is nearly always double that of educated. This is a serious state of affairs, and is gradually lowering the educated percentage of the force. The intelligence of the Gujerati is as good as anywhere, but the physical standard is very poor on the whole. The question of physical development appears to need very careful consideration by the Educational Department as it is in youth that this can be imparted, and not in later life. Training of body must go hand in hand with the training of the mind."

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes :—

"* * * No difficulty was experienced in securing recruits with requisite standard of literacy for the Unarmed Branch in this district. Most of them, however, possess poor physique. Recruitment for the Armed Branch was mostly confined to *ex*-army and up-country men, as in general physique they are far superior to the local material, and much more useful for the arduous duties of patrolling in the criminal parts of the district. The *ex*-army men in any case will be more dependable in the event of an emergency."

According to standing orders, no recruit is to be accepted for the Unarmed Police unless he is literate and has passed at least the IV

standard in the vernacular. In practice, in many Districts it is impossible to give effect to this order. In Gujerat, for instance, insistence upon the educational standard results in a short time in a number of vacancies and it then becomes necessary to enlist in bulk unsuitable material with which we are saddled for thirty years. The crux of the question of course is finance. In England and in other European countries the pay of the policeman is fixed at a slightly higher figure than the wage earned by the best unskilled artisan. There are, in addition, numerous other advantages such as continuity of service, free housing, the provision of clothing, a definite status in society and so forth, all of which help to widen the field of recruitment. In India things are otherwise. Our experience shows that in an industrial area the potential recruit is attracted to other walks of life by three main considerations :—

(1) He can earn more as an unskilled labourer than the pay of a Constable.

(2) His wife and children are not prevented by custom from working and adding to the family's earnings, and

(3) He is not required to do any night duty and is his own master when he leaves the mill or factory.

In Gujerat, and particularly in Ahmedabad and Broach where employment is easily obtained in the mills, we find it increasingly difficult to get recruits of the right stamp. The only sound remedy is to increase the wage of the Constable, but, as this is entirely beyond the bounds of practical politics, we are compelled to resort to the short-sighted alternative of reducing our standards and recruiting material which no amount of training can possibly convert into efficient Constables. It is true that an added inducement exists in the grant of literacy allowances, but while this concession possibly attracts to us a better stamp of men in certain of the Districts, in others it has little or no effect upon the problem now being discussed.

Considerations of economy also prevent us from having an either numerically or intellectually adequate staff at Head Quarters for the training of recruits and, in practice, all that we can aim at is to teach the recruit to hold himself moderately smartly, to march moderately well, to salute, and to hope that some of the rudiments of law which are instilled into him in the short time during which he is at Head Quarters may possibly stick. There is no question whatever that our system of training is, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, highly unsatisfactory.

In certain Districts endeavours are made to induce Unarmed Police recruits to join night classes with a view to improving their literacy; but here again little progress can be made in view of the insufficiency of the reserve and the urgent claims of the Districts for men.

Government have under their consideration measures for the improvement of the training now given to recruits. Welcome as any move in this direction will be, it must be borne in mind that the first consideration

is to attract the right recruits. To attempt to put a polish upon material that will not take it is to throw good money after bad. It would be wiser to concentrate on securing a supply of suitable recruits where evidence exists that men of the right stamp are not attracted by the conditions of service prevailing, and this aspect of the question is now being examined under the orders of Government.

There were 1,719 enlistments as against 1,778 in 1925.

There was a welcome drop in the number of casualties in the force which, inclusive of deaths, fell from 1,623 in 1925 to 1,500 in 1926. Of these 409, or a percentage of 27·26 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity against 470 or a percentage of 28·95 in 1925.

Health.

41. During the year under report 21 districts showed an improvement in their health statistics as against 16 the year before. The most marked improvement was noticed in the districts of Karachi and Dharwar, where the proportion of sick Policemen to strength was 21·32 and 78·86 per cent. respectively against 115·75 and 105·24 in 1925. The highest percentage of sickness was in Nasik (210·36) followed by three Konkan districts, *viz.*, Kanara (203·31), Kolaba (148·47) and Ratnagiri (118·06). These three latter districts are notorious for their unhealthy climate and the high percentages of ill-health returned by them call for no explanation. As regards Nasik, however, which heads the list in point of unhealthiness, the District Superintendent of Police is unable to give any reasons for the startling change in figures. I am having enquiries made in the matter for the percentage of sickness has risen in a single year from 76·90 to 210·36 per cent.

The number of deaths increased from 190 in 1925 to 205 in the year under report. In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"There is an increase in the number of deaths during the year under report contrary to my hopes expressed in last year's report and the only reasons I can assign for it are as under :—

(1) Each man has to work in the City Sub-Division for more than 12 hours a day. The increasing population and extension of City Suburban area has thrown extra work upon them, which is telling on the health of the men.

(2) One hundred and thirteen of the total number of men serving in the City are still located in houses situated in insanitary localities. The whole of the Sherkotda force is still unhoused. I had hoped to see lines being built upon the Rakhial site for them during the year, but financial stringency caused Government to stop all new major works and so there was no hope of it being financed. I would reiterate that unless the strength of the City Police is increased by 20 per cent. * * * and unless early steps are taken to locate all the men in Government quarters, better results regarding health can never be expected."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has observed :—

"The health of the Police force was not as good as in the previous year. Ahmedabad and Broach districts were particularly unhealthy. The chief cause of sickness was Malaria owing to excessive rains and unhealthy quarters. It is however hoped that difficulties of proper housing accommodation will disappear in course of time."

Government are fully aware what an important influence upon the health and general well-being of the Force is exercised by the housing of the men in sanitary quarters and I need not therefore enlarge upon

the subject. Owing to a number of lean years, our housing programme has fallen seriously into arrears and the expenditure that must be faced before the situation can be regarded as satisfactory will shock the most stout-hearted Finance Member, even though he may be strengthened by a prosperity budget. Apart altogether from the question of health, it is of vital importance in the interests of discipline that the Police in the larger urban areas should be housed together in lines, chawls or barracks of some description. This has been recognized in the case of Bombay City where Police quarters have been built at an overwhelming rate during the past seven years; it is equally important in the case of such places as Ahmedabad.

Escapes and recaptures.

42. During the year under report, 120 persons escaped—24 from jails and lock-ups, 92 from Police custody and 4 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 94 persons in the year before. Of the 120 persons who escaped, 86 were recaptured, giving a percentage of 71·66 as against 70·21 in the previous year.

An instance of escape and recapture calling for special mention is described below:—

One Narayan Ramchandra, known as "Babu Chasmawala", and three of his companions named Muhammad Shaffi, Ali Husain Haider Ali and Pyarelal were confined in one of the cells of the Bandra lock-up. As Narayan had escaped from custody thrice previously, the Superintendent of Police gave orders to post two sentries for duty at night. Narayan was also moved from one cell to another in the Bandra lock-up so that he should not be sufficiently long in any one to get an opportunity to tamper with it. In spite of these precautions, Narayan and his companions managed to open the door of the lock-up when he saw that one of the two sentries had gone to wake up the Guard Commander to inform him that it was the time to change the sentries. Some time prior to his escape Narayan had noticed that the doors of the lock-up were provided with an "Aldrop" bar which was secured on the inside by nuts which were rivetted on to their bolts. The bolts on one of the doors of the cell from which he escaped he noticed were not properly rivetted. He loosened both the nuts by using the links of his fetters as a spanner. At the psychological moment, when he saw that there was only one sentry who could easily be overpowered, he and his companions removed the nuts, swung open the doors and attacked the sentry. One of the gang stabbed him in the throat with a knife: another grabbed his musket; and thus all four effected their escape. How he procured a knife while in the lock-up remains a mystery.

The cries of the injured sentry for help fetched out the Guard who raised an alarm, upon which the Police Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Police came up and all neighbouring Police Stations and the Bombay City Police were informed by telephone of the escape. Special police parties were despatched in motor buses in all directions in search of the fugitives. The Thana Police were also informed and asked to place pickets on all roads. By 2 p.m. all the fugitives except one Pyarelal

had surrendered to the Police party, led by the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, who had caught them up in Saki jungles.

Soon after their recapture, the prisoners were committed to the Sessions and were convicted after the close of the year, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the leader of the gang being transported for 10 years.

When I heard of the escape, I sent to the Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, a pair of handcuffs of American make which had been in my office for some years as a sample of the ideal handcuff, far beyond our purse. He returned them to me in 12 hours, with a report to say that Babu Chasmawala had freed himself from the handcuffs in his presence in three different ways.

Supply.

43. A sum of Rs. 2,68,611 in round figures was spent during the financial year 1926-27 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper against Rs. 2,56,540 in the year before. The apparent increase was due to the inclusion of the figures of expenditure incurred under certain miscellaneous supplies such as "Instruments for bands", "gymnastic articles", "purchase of medicines", etc.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition shops Supplementary Statement No. II.

44. There were 416 shops licensed to deal in arms in the year under report as against 391 in the previous year. Of these 416 shops, 310 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers, compared with 311 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 41,659 in 1925 to 44,801 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 97 against 71 in 1925. Of the former, 56 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 3,864 as against Rs. 2,564 in the preceding year.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

45. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 6,051 against 5,995 in 1925. Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine ended in conviction against 3,713 the previous year, a percentage of 63·93 against 61·93 in 1925. The improvement was general, being recorded in both the Ranges and in Sind. It was most marked in the Northern Range (72·30 against 68·17) followed by the Southern Range (70·20 against 69·01) and Sind (51·45 against 50·37).

Head Constables in the Presidency Proper conducted 9,525 cases against 7,853 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 7,045 or 73·96 per cent. against 5,641 cases or 71·83 per cent. The improvement was gratifying.

Drill.

46. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, reports as follows :—

"The drill of the men in the Range, on the whole, is satisfactory and the districts specially mentioned in this connection according to the order of merit are :—

1. Nasik.
2. Ahmedabad.
3. Ahmednagar. "

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"The standard of drill among the Armed men at Head Quarters Stations is good; that of the Unarmed men fairly good. At Police Stations and Outposts the drill of the men is generally indifferent to poor. But matters are gradually improving."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, writes :—

"The drill of the Armed Police and Head Quarters Mounted Police continues to be excellent. There is a drop in smartness of the Larkana Police due to a new Sub-Inspector who is certainly not as good as the old one. The Nawabshah Head Quarters Police have, however, improved enormously with a new Head Quarters Sub-Inspector. The Karachi Armed Police continue to be about the best in Sind, and Unarmed Police in Karachi are the only ones in Sind who are really very good at drill. In the other towns they are so over-worked that it would be absolute brutality to make them drill."

From my own personal observation while on tour, I can generally endorse these opinions.

Musketry.

47. The usual musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all Districts and on the Railways in the Presidency Proper, except in the East Khandesh and Bombay Suburban Districts. At the former the men could not be put through the practices with the ·303 rifle for want of a suitable range and at the latter it was not possible for the Superintendent to put his men through the course as he received the rifles too late in the year. The practices of the Rifle Squad were taken under the revised rules. The total number of marksmen in 1926 was as under :—

Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) ..	63
S. B. Muskets	574

The first prize in the Rifle Squad, armed with the ·303 rifle, was won by the Kolaba District. The unusually low number of marksmen in 1926 in the Rifle Squad was due to the introduction of the new rules during the year. No fair comparison can be made with the results obtained in previous years. It is hoped, however, that, with more application and care, the men will be able to show better results next year.

Among Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Sergeants in the Presidency Proper, 555 officers completed the course of revolver shooting as compared with 540 officers in the year before. One hundred and seventy-four officers qualified as marksmen against 162 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 31·35 as against 30·00. This year, as in 1925 and 1924, the first prize in revolver shooting was won by the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Shaikh Rahim of the Ahmedabad District.

In Sind, the number of marksmen stood at 1,572 as against 1,569 in 1925.

In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, has made the following remarks :—

"The results of the rifle squad shooting among the Armed Police are rather better than last year, but there is still much room for improvement both in the Armed Police and Mounted Police. There is a slight drop in the number of marksmen armed with smooth bores, but the percentage is still high.

In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following Districts :—

Prizes	Smooth bore weapons		Rifled weapons	
	Foot	Mounted	Foot	Mounted
First Prize ..	Hyderabad ..	Larkana ..	Thar and Parkar	Nawabshah.
Second Prize ..	Nawabshah ..	Hyderabad ..	Nawabshah ..	Thar and Parkar
Third Prize ..	Hyderabad ..	Sukkur ..	Nawabshah ..	Thar and Parkar
Fourth Prize ..	Hyderabad ..	Sukkur ..	Nawabshah ..	Upper Sind Frontier.

" Karachi Head Quarters won back the Ostrehan Shield by 17 points from Nawabshah. The Ommanney Cup was again won by Karachi Head Quarters who also won the sports cup, but had to be content with tieing with the Upper Sind Frontier District for the Kimatrai Assumal Cup for tent pegging. The District Magistrates in Sind have most generously presented us with a Cup for Section Tent pegging. "

Police buildings.

48. During the year under report an allotment of Rs. 5,52,400 was originally sanctioned for Police Major Works in the Presidency Proper. Later in the year this was supplemented by Rs. 57,870, from which a sum of Rs. 23,860 was eventually surrendered, leaving Rs. 5,86,410 as the net allotment for Police Major Works in the Presidency Proper, as against Rs. 6,62,081 in the year before. In 1926 funds were sanctioned only for Major Works *in progress* and not for any new Major Works.

The grant sanctioned for " Minor Works " was Rs. 90,000 for the year 1926-27 as compared with Rs. 92,391 in the year before. The grant for petty construction and repairs was Rs. 41,300 against Rs. 41,796 for the previous year.

In Sind, a sum of Rs, 2,71,000 was sanctioned for Major Works actually in progress, as in the Presidency Proper. An allotment of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned for Police Minor Works, which was fully spent. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, has remarked :—

" At the present rate of progress it will be over 20 years before we have completed the major works about which correspondence is actually going on now, and by that time the list will probably be still further increased by the older katcha Police Stations having fallen down and the necessity for still more Police Stations on account of the increased population, etc., caused by the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canals. "

On account of the shortage of funds for repairs and new works, the condition of Police buildings has been steadily deteriorating in the Presidency Proper.

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

" It was a great blow that the financial stringency in the Presidency led to a curtailment of the building programme. Unless the men are housed in decent quarters it is impossible to expect them to be a contented force. Lack of proper accommodation is also bound to tell upon the health of the force and both discontent and bad health are bound to be reflected in its work. In the main the quarters supplied to this District are of the poorest quality and need early remedial measures. "

The Commissioner, Northern Division, also writes as follows :—

" The health of the Police force was not as good as in the previous year. Ahmedabad and Broach Districts were particularly unhealthy. The chief cause of sickness was malaria owing to excessive rains and unhealthy quarters. It is however hoped that difficulties of proper housing accommodation will disappear in course of time. "

It was, of course, inevitable that the housing of the Force should suffer by reason of the financial situation, in common with the supply of clothing and other matters which make for contentment and efficiency. It is, however, most unfortunate that a deterioration in the standard of the accommodation afforded to Policemen should synchronize with the general raising of the standards of living of the people. The work of the Policeman is, *per se*, so unpopular and his hours of duty so irksome that we must depend to a large extent on certain countervailing advantages in the conditions of his service; of these, good housing is, perhaps, the most important; it is, moreover, a matter in which it is most costly and difficult to make up lee-way.

Village Police.

49. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 421 cases during 1926 as against 314 in the preceding year. In all 414 Village Policemen were rewarded as against 406 in 1925. Of these, 92 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets, 50 by the grant of swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 3,111. On the other hand, 636 Village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 503 in 1925. Of the former, 608 were punished departmentally and 62, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, of whom 30 were convicted. It is gratifying to note that the number of cases in which the Village Police rendered assistance increased appreciably during 1926.

In this connection, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"On this subject, the consensus of opinion in this Range, if not in the Presidency, is against the village police, as at present constituted. From a police point of view, they have greatly deteriorated, and function as a soul-less body. Discontented, underpaid, unorganised, and having important responsibilities thrust on them, which, however, cannot be enforced in an adequate manner, the village police are far from being the useful body of men it might be possible to make them. The Criminal Tribes Act has imposed additional legal obligations on them, and in fact the successful working of the Act depends mainly on the Police Patels, a large number of whom are illiterate. The reorganization of the Village Police, is, admittedly, a big question bristling with difficulties of all kinds. It seems, however, that some action must be taken in the near future if this body of men is to function in a useful and intelligent manner."

This is very true. Having steadily for decades improved and widened the sphere of activity of the District Police, we have grown to depend less and less upon the Village Police, who have slowly atrophied. When, therefore, the stern dictates of economy have narrowed the sphere of utility of the District Police, we have had to fall back upon a broken reed. If the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is to be regarded seriously—as it should be—I feel that it will become imperative to overhaul the Village Police System. Economy forced us, 5 years ago, to put a stop to the patrolling of villages by the District Police; we hoped that the Rural Police Stations would be kept *au fait* with what was going on in their respective charges by the Village Police, but this hope has been falsified. The Police Station Officers are, in consequence, working in the dark and have appreciably lost touch with the people. And as the Village Police are not under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, it is the more difficult to ensure that the

Police Patels maintain a lively sense of their responsibilities in regard to Police matters.

Incidents of Note.

50. The usual special police arrangements were made in connection with the following Viceregal journeys in this Presidency during the year :—

21st to 23rd January 1926 ..	Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) to Baroda and back.
31st March to 1st April 1926 ..	Departure of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) to England.
4th to 6th April 1926 ..	Journey of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) from Bombay to Delhi.
25th July to 4th August 1926..	Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) to Poona.

During the course of his tour to Poona, His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) visited Ajanta Caves and the irrigation works in the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts.

The following is a list of strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency Proper :—

Date	District	Cause and how settled
January to December 1926.	Ahmedabad ..	There was no general strike during the year. There were, however, 40 petty strikes in different mills of Ahmedabad. These were of short duration, and in 3 cases only lasted for about 5 days. It is, however, satisfactory to note that in every case the strikers were peaceful. The Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of the Labour Union interviewed the Agents of the Mills with a view to settling the complaints of the strikers in the case of 11 strikes. In some of these cases the strikers were dismissed and in the others were re-instated on a promise to comply with their demands on resumption of work. Of these 40 strikes, 23 were due to the removal from service of some of the superior staff such as mukadams, jobbers and head jobbers ; 6 on account of the supply of inferior quality of yarn ; 9 on account of reduction in pay, demand for an increase in wages, etc. ; 1 on account of cutting wages for waste cloth ; 1 on account of stoppage of bonus. Out of the 40 strikes, the strikers in 2 numbered 600 and 500, in 11 they ranged between 200 and 400, and in the remainder below 200.

Date	District	Cause and how settled
30th January 1926 to 8th December 1926.	Broach ..	There were altogether only 3 strikes, 2 in the Whittle Mills, and 1 in Fine Cotton Spinning Mill. Of these, 2 *viz.*, 1 in the Whittle Mills and the other in Fine Cotton Spinning Mill, lasted a few hours only, while the remaining strike in the Whittle Mills lasted for 15 days, from 24th November 1926 to 8th December 1926. The number of men affected in these 3 strikes was 246, 262 and 171 respectively. The reasons for the strikes were as under :— 1. Demand of payment of wages on the last working day of the month. 2. Demand of increase in the rate of wages. 3. On account of the false rumour of dismissal of one head jobber. In the first two cases the strikers resumed work immediately; in the third instance, the strike ended with the dismissal of 3 men who had spread the false rumours.
25th to 29th June 1926.	Kaira ..	There was only one strike in the Manor Mills which lasted for 5 days. The number of men on strike was 145. It was due to the delay in disbursement of pay of the preceding month, and it ended as soon as payment was made.
17th April 1926 ..	Chalisgaon in East Khandesh.	One strike occurred on 17th April 1926 at Chalisgaon in the Laxmi Narayan Mills on account of the refusal of the demand for an increased rate of wages. It lasted for a day, and ended with the dismissal of the strikers.

In the Southern Range, there was a small strike of weavers of the Bharat Mill at Hubli during the year on the question of unduly high rates of cutting for bad work and stoppage of grain compensation allowance. The strikers resumed work on the Manager promising to redress their grievances.

A conference of Railway Police Officers and officers of the Watch and Ward Department was held at Delhi in November 1926 when certain intricate problems connected with the co-operation of the two Departments were considered and discussed. A good beginning seems to have been made and it is hoped that the discussion may, in course of time, lead to useful measures for dealing with crime and criminals and to improvements in various other directions.

In consultation with the Director-General of Police and Jails, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, it was decided to hold two conferences annually—one at Ahmednagar and the other at Bijapur—between the British and the State Police Officers working in districts on either side of the border. In accordance with this decision, a conference attended by the District Superintendents of Police, Ahmednagar and

East Khandesh and Aurangabad and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, the Deputy Director-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and Assistant Director-General of Police, Criminal Tribes, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, under the presidentship of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was held for the first time at Ahmednagar in September 1926. Various questions connected with the prevention and detection of crime occurring on the frontiers of the British and His Exalted Highess the Nizam's Dominions were discussed and resolutions were passed by the committee which are receiving attention.

A similar conference was held at Bijapur in November 1926, attended by the District Superintendents of Police, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga, Kopbal and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Usmanabad, and the Deputy and Sub-Directors-General of Police, Hyderabad (Deccan) under the presidentship of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

51. The School was reopened after the December vacation on the 5th January 1926. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year there were the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police at the School :—

1. Mr. A. H. Gearing.
2. „ R. C. Rodger.
3. „ A. J. W. Sanson.
4. „ M. R. Price.
5. „ C. W. E. U'ren.
6. „ C. M. S. Yates.
7. „ D. B. T. Judge.
8. „ A. G. Pathan.

Later in the year, the following Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates mentioned against their names :—

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharfuddin .. .. 5th July 1926.

Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinhji of Lathi, Vankaner State nominee. 5th July 1926.

The following officers were gazetted to districts during the year after completing their probationary course at the School :—

Mr. R. C. Rodger.
„ M. R. Price.
„ A. J. W. Sanson.
„ D. B. T. Judge.
„ A. G. Pathan.
„ C. W. E. U'ren.
„ C. M. S. Yates.

Mr. Gearing was posted to the East Khandesh District as an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

During the year under report 33 students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1926 and 19 students for the same course in July 1926.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1926, out of 21 students, 18 passed (two with honours) and in the second, which took place at the end of November 1926, out of 28 students, 26 passed (three with honours). The results were highly satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Principal and the Instructional Staff.

The health of the School was good throughout the year and the conduct of the students uniformly satisfactory.

I inspected the School in February 1926 and delivered a lecture to the students and the staff.

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., Home Member, visited and inspected the School on the 21st September 1926 and expressed his satisfaction with both the indoor and outdoor work.

Mr. Bailey has kept in touch with similar institutions in other parts of India and has consistently laboured to improve the usefulness and efficiency of the School. At the end of his course of instruction at the School, the Sub-Inspector student has reached a very high degree of smartness and efficiency. I look forward to the day when it will be possible to have refresher courses to keep Sub-Inspectors who have passed through the School up to the mark, but this means a larger reserve, a larger Instructional Staff and, possibly, extended accommodation.

I believe that the School has an enormous influence upon the general standard of work in the Police Stations throughout the Presidency and I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging that Mr. Bailey and his Staff, recognizing the importance of the part played by the School in maintaining the efficiency of the Force, set an example of diligence and devotion to duty that it would be difficult to surpass. Whether at work or at their games, the students are consistently trained with a view to developing their individual characters and so to fitting them for the important rôle they are to play when they leave the School. Unfortunately, thanks to the Cadre of the Imperial Police being over-strength, there was no recruitment in the autumn of 1925 or in 1926, and there were, in consequence, no Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police under training at the School at the close of the year. The Mess had to be closed and the many duties normally undertaken by the Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police in connection with the maintenance of discipline and in the organization of the games of the Sub-Inspector students had to be shared by the Principal and his Staff.

One Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police is expected out from England at the close of the current year.

Administrative and other changes.

52. The administrative changes effected during the year were :—

(1) The status of Inspectors of Police and Senior Police Prosecutors was raised to that of Gazetted Officers :

(2) An additional appointment of an Inspector of Police was sanctioned for the Ahmedabad District to work as Home Inspector :

(3) In view of the heavy rise in work due to the remodelling of the Victoria Terminus Station and the Electrification of the Bombay Suburban Railway Lines, the strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police was increased by 1 Police Prosecutor, 2 Sergeants, 1 Sub-Inspector, 14 Head Constables and 63 Constables during the year :

(4) Mandal Police Station in the Ahmedabad District was converted into an Outpost :

(5) The old Police Station at Yamkanmardi and the Outpost at Ankalgi in the Belgaum District were revived and the Police Station at Pachhapur in the same District was converted into an Outpost :

(6) The Outpost at Baroda on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was converted into a Police Station :

(7) The appointments of Second Sub-Inspectors at Umbraj and Karad in the Satara District were abolished :

(8) The Armed Police provided for guarding various branch offices of the Imperial Bank of India and borne on the temporary establishment were brought on to the permanent cadre :

(9) The writer Head Constables and Constables attached to Police Prosecutors were abolished, and the latter were supplied only with one literate orderly each, with the writer's allowance, to do combined duty as writers and the orderlies.

The work of revising the Police Manual was in progress during 1926 under the supervision of a Deputy Superintendent of Police with a staff of 2 clerks. The appointment of the Deputy was replaced by one of a Superintendent of Police on 18th November 1926.

Miscellaneous.

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 13,017 was afforded to 127 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 8,102 given to 101 families in the previous year.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 1,700 were sanctioned to 5 European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness, from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various District Head Quarters continued to prosper and to do good work.

During the year 2,235 officers and men and 5 clerks from the Presidency Proper joined the General Provident Fund and 40 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of Policemen in the Presidency Proper who were sued for indebtedness was 529 as against 419 in 1925. In Sind the corresponding figures were 221 against 187 in 1925.

Needs of the Department.

54. The urgent needs of the Department are :—

(1) The strengthening of the Police Force in the Bombay Suburban District.

(2) The establishment of a detective training class.

(3) The establishment of an agency for training Constables to become efficient Head Constables. ''

(4) Some improvements in the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

(5) The restoration of the additional appointments of Inspectors originally proposed in the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

(6) The Division into two charges of the Districts of—
(*a*) Ahmedabad, and
(*b*) Poona.

As regards item (1), Government have already accorded their administrative approval to increase the police strength of the Bombay Suburban District by 1 Sub-Inspector, 15 Head Constables and 44 Constables with instructions to include the item in the list of new items for 1928-29. As noted in detail in paragraph 6 *supra*, it is necessary to provide the additional strength with the least possible delay.

As regards item (2), the urgency has been repeatedly emphasized in previous reports. The investigation and detection of crime is getting more difficult day by day. The sooner, therefore, that funds can be provided for the training of officers to fit for them for the work they are called upon to perform, the better. In Bengal, such a class is already in existence.

The necessity for item (3) has already been provisionally accepted by Government but, on account of shortage of funds, the scheme has not yet been given practical effect to. As the extra expenditure involved is limited, *viz.*, Rs. 931 per mensem, Government will, I hope, see their way to accord to it their financial sanction in the very near future.

With regard to item (4), Government are well aware that the inadequacy of the existing rates of pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been the subject of special remarks in the past—both by me and by the Commissioner in Sind. The question is one of such vital importance that I was prepared to sacrifice the Reserve of Sub-Inspectors so that the savings that would accrue might be utilized to meet the extra expenditure involved in raising the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. As, however, my proposal conflicted with an important principle advocated by the Police Commission, it did not meet with the approval of Government. Government were pleased, however, to say that, when the financial situation was clearer, it might be possible to provide the necessary funds. In these circumstances the question has been held up for the present.

As to the additional appointments of Inspectors which were retrenched in order to keep the extra expenditure incurred on the Sub-Divisional Scheme within the funds available, I have already received representations from local officers pressing for the restoration of the appointments. In view, however, of the financial stringency, these reports have been held up for the present. I hope to deal with the matter when the general question of the strength of the unarmed police, which is under examination at present, is disposed of.

As regards the Division of the Ahmedabad and Poona Districts, financial considerations still continue to cloud the issue.

Salient Features.

55. The year under report was, on the whole, one of comparative quiet. The outstanding feature of the year was a pronounced decrease in non-cognizable crime for the first time during the last six years. This class of crime has increased in recent years by leaps and bounds. Whether the improvement now reported is fortuitous or whether it denotes the swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction it is yet too early to say. I would emphasize, however, that, even with the welcome drop of 6,164 cases, the total non-cognizable crime in 1926 was far ahead of the figures of previous years, *viz.*, 86,438 cases in 1926 as against 63,507 in 1921. On the other hand, the situation with regard to cognizable crime was not so favourable. Some increase was recorded in the year both in the total and in serious reported crime, as compared with the figures for the year 1925, *viz.*, 40,393 total reported cases in the year as against 40,153 in 1925 and 23,839 total serious cases as against 23,713 in 1925. With the comparatively peaceful conditions prevailing during the last three years and the rounding up of gangs of dacoits and outlaws, the statistics for the year under report might reasonably have been expected to show a considerable falling off, but the reverse is the case and the statistics reveal that crime has been slowly but steadily rising during the last three years. Various reasons have been given by Superintendents and complaints as to the inadequacy of strength of the Force have been repeated in certain reports, two of which are quoted below :—

The District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes :—

"The District though not criminal is intersected by Native States. I am of opinion that the strength at some Police Stations has been over-retrenched and the reduction of Outposts has been overdone. Such a policy tends to weaken public confidence. Crime figures alone should not be the only criterion on which to base a case for retention of Police Stations and Outposts. Police duties are multifarious ranging over putting out fires and killing stray dogs, detection of crime and gathering information as to ingress of suspicious strangers, watching of gangs and supervision over suspects, political and criminal, and regulating public conveyances and seeing that the Arms Act is properly worked. Every citizen of a civilised country is entitled to proper Police protection which implies the existence of an efficient and sufficient force.

"Retrenchment has been carried out to such an extent that the Police force is little more than nominal in some areas. Police get totally out of touch with the feelings and opinions of the people and fail to collect any information in rural areas and if a time of difficulty should arise Police intelligence would be sadly lacking. To let the morrow look after itself may be a convenient policy but its ultimate wisdom is more than questionable."

The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, writes :—

"It is difficult to say whether these figures (reported crime) indicate any real improvement, or whether the decrease in crime is due to non-reporting on the part of the public in rural areas. This applies more especially to petty crime, and the abolition of police stations, outposts and patrolling, coupled with the reduction in the strength of the force, have undoubtedly handicapped the public in rural parts, and have reduced the facilities which formerly existed for the reporting of crime. This view appears to be strengthened by a comparison of the number of theft cases during the last three years which are as follows :—

1924	295
1925	225
1926	172

These cases are mostly of a petty nature, and are such as are likely to be suppressed by the complainants themselves. That there should be a drop of over 40 per cent. in such cases in two years appears suspicious, and I hesitate to accept the view that this represents a real improvement in the criminal tendency of the population."

The District Magistrate, Belgaum (Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S.), observes :—

"I agree that it would be a wrong inference from the figures of cognizable crime, which show a gradual decrease, to say that the amount of such crime has in fact declined in this District. The files of nearly all the Magistrates in this District would largely contradict such an inference. I have no doubt the District Superintendent of Police's suggestion as to the probable causes of the fall in reported crime is right."

As the whole question of Police strength is under consideration at present, and Government are well aware of my opinion that we have retrenched to an unwise degree, I refrain from offering any detailed criticism here.

The political situation was quiet throughout the year and there was no unrest on that account. On the other hand, communal tension over the burning question of music before mosques continued to be acute. But for the special arrangements made in Sholapur (involving the drafting of men from other districts) on the occasion of certain religious processions, there would undoubtedly have been disorder. Feeling between the two communities is still running high and constant care is necessary to prevent the danger of collisions. This state of affairs throws upon the Police a heavy burden of anxiety, for complications have a knack of arising where they are least expected. The situation is not made any easier by the unbridled writings and speeches indulged in from time to time by the protagonists of both communities.

In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, has remarked :—

"Religious animosities between the two Chief Communities—Hindus and Muhammadans—is still acute on the matter of playing of music before Mosques and there is no knowing when and where it may culminate in another riot. Every procession of each Community is required to be protected very carefully by a strong Police Force so that there may not be a breach of the peace on any pretext.

"During the Sankrant Fair 12 Head Constables and 94 Constables had been deputed for Police arrangement from outside Districts—Poona, Ahmednagar and Bijapur—apart from all available men called in from several Police Stations.

"In the year under review the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur commenced from 18th July 1926 to 25th July 1926 and the chief day of the fair was the 21st July 1926. The Moharam festival of the Muhammadans commenced from 12th July 1926 and ended on the 21st July 1926—the immersion day was the 21st July 1926. Thus the chief day of both the festivals fell on 21st July 1926. On that day there was the Rath (Chariot) procession at Sholapur and similar processions were taken out at Barsi and Karmala. Since the riot, the feelings of both the communities were strained and consequently it was not possible to maintain the peace with the men in the District. A contingent of 15 Head Constables and 135 Constables had to be drafted into Sholapur from five Districts—Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Belgaum and Satara.

"Again the Kartiki Ekadashi fair on which occasion the Rath procession at Sholapur is taken round the City and on which very occasion the year previous the well-known riot took place, a contingent of 8 Head Constables and 32 men had to be drafted into Sholapur from several Districts in compliance with my request.

"Thus by obtaining reinforcements from other districts the last year passed without any breach of peace though it was apparent on each occasion that the rowdy element of both the communities were looking for an opportunity to pay off old scores through a disturbance. Had there been any slackness or neglect or partiality on the part of the Police, the circumstances were such that there would have been a riot at any time. It cannot be denied that this caused a very severe strain on the District Police Force and all the officers and rank and file came out of the ordeal with credit."

I would here note that Mr. Pegge has worked hard to improve the morale of the Sholapur Police, which had been allowed to fall below the usual standard, and his efforts have met with a considerable measure of success.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

* * * * * *

"There were anxious moments *** but by tactful handling on the part of my City Officers, peace was maintained ***. All proposals for improvement are doomed to wait upon funds. Financial stringency is still the cry of the Finance Department, therefore little more can be said, but I would sound a note of warning in higher quarters if I may, that in neglecting to see that Ahmedabad City is properly staffed with an efficient, up-to-date, properly manned staff of Police, Government is only laying up trouble for itself in the near future. Something will break under the strain and that something will probably be its own Police Force. If that takes place, it will be years before the morale and prestige of the Police Force can be brought back to its present position. The Force is, at the moment, loyal, keen, smart and fairly efficient. Lay upon it a burden heavier than it can bear, and something must give way. It will be its efficiency, its keenness, its smartness and lastly its loyalty. I put loyalty last, as I am sure, I know the men of this Force after three years work amongst them and I can confidently say I have always received their ungrudging support at all times."

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad (Mr. E. G. Taylor, I.C.S.), comments :—

"In Ahmedabad there is unconcealed bad feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans. In local administration we see a tendency for either community to distrust and oppose any suggestion made by the other community. We have a considerable stream of orators and pamphleteers, both Hindu and Muhammadan, visiting the City and doing all they can to play upon excited feeling. Such men are shrewd enough for the most part to confine themselves to ambiguous language, which enables them to attain all their objects while saving them from prosecution. As a result of such activities we had last May a rumour of an Arya Samaj musical procession which led to a sudden night gathering of about 4,000 Muhammadans sworn to prevent any such procession. There was no breach of the peace, but still it was a striking demonstration of the dangers we have to be prepared for in Ahmedabad City."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has observed :—

"I agree with the views of the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, that there is unconcealed bad feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans in Ahmedabad. So far as this City is concerned, the present strain thrown on the police is great and Mr. Herapath's opinion for an increase in the strength of the City Sub-Division deserves attention."

The Commissioner, Central Division, has remarked :—

"There is still a good deal of irritation between Muhammadans and Hindus over the question of music in front of mosques at many places in this Division. At Sholapur the feeling is, I think, dying down. But there have been disturbances, or threats of disturbances, in the Nasik and the East Khandesh Districts, and also at Pathardi in the Ahmednagar District. The police precautions in all these cases proved adequate, and no serious outbreaks occurred."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"Communal riots, though a new feature for this Division, were few and unimportant in comparison with what are now chronic occurrences in India generally."

With regard to the work done by the Department generally, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"***. The Police have carried out their duties satisfactorily and have maintained their efficiency."

The remark made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is :—

"***. The general efficiency of the Police in the Southern Range was, on the whole, well maintained."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, writes :—

"After holding charge of this appointment since September 1920, I am handing over charge permanently in a few days time. If my successor is as well served by all ranks of the force as I have been, he will have nothing to complain of. The Sind Police are taken all round a very loyal and hard-working lot *******."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"I fully endorse the commendation given by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the Police force in general and particular officers named by him."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The general efficiency of the force has been fully maintained and its discipline has been good***."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, adds :—

"Having been in charge of the Division only for the last two months of the year I do not propose to add to the foregoing remarks beyond saying that, as far as I have been able to judge, the Southern Range is quite as efficiently administered as it was when I reviewed the Report for 1924."

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, writes :—

"*** The Police force under Mr. Haslam has worked satisfactorily in difficult circumstances and the Commissioner endorses the Deputy Inspector-General's and District Magistrate's remarks regarding his good work."

The Commissioner in Sind, remarks :—

"The Police in Sind have, considering the resources, done a good year's work and in several instances displayed the greatest possible devotion to duty. It is regrettable that three of their number lost their lives in its execution. The work of the force is for many reasons extremely difficult, but it is satisfactory to note that there has been a decided improvement in the attitude towards them of the vernacular press and, it may be added, of the extremist politician generally."

I trust that Government will agree that these encomiums have been well deserved.

Concluding Remarks.

56. During the year under report, four officers of the Imperial Service retired and 2 were on leave preparatory to premature retirement on proportionate pension.

During the year, a number of Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of Districts, many of whom were very junior in service. The cadre of Assistant Superintendents of Police is still over strength and, as remarked above, no Assistant Superintendent of Police was recruited during this year.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Among Superintendents of Police

Mr. G. A. Shillidy.
„ Ziauddin Ahmed.
„ H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.
Captain H. R. Kothawala, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mr. W. L. K. Herapath.
„ R. H. Haslam.
„ G. G. Ray.
„ M. P. LaBouchardie
„ J. L. Collins.

Among Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police

Mr. P. B. Wilkins.
„ N. M. Kamte.
Khan Bahadur S. D. Variava.
Mr. G. J. Rege.
„ S. B. Parulker.
„ D. C. Desai.
„ J. Baldwin.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following officers :—

Among Superintendents of Police

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman.
„ C. C. C. Pegge.
„ T. Robinson.

Among Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police

Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton.
„ C. H. Reynolds.
Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has reported in this connection as follows :—

" *** As I am now leaving the Criminal Investigation Department on transfer after more than three years, I prefer in this last report to make no distinctions. All have worked well according to their capacity and in the sphere of duty allotted to them. *** My very sincere thanks are due to all the Criminal Investigation Department staff from my Personal Assistant down to the menials for the loyal and enthusiastic manner in which they have invariably assisted me since I have been in charge of the Department."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, writes :—

" It is usual to bring this report to a close by special mention of officers who have done good work during the year. When all have done well it is possibly invidious to make distinctions and I do not want it to be thought that because all the officers are not mentioned that they have not worked well.

" Mr. F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E., again deserves special mention for not only keeping the Karachi Town Police up to the very high standard or efficiency which they reached last year, but for even improving on this.

" Mr. P. M. Stewart had a difficult task in the Hyderabad District with rather poor material, but he has been able to show good results and to make a great improvement in the force under his command.

" Mr. Zamanshah, who has been in charge of one of the Karachi Head Quarters Sub-Division for the greater part of the year, has shown that he is equally as good in tackling the problems in a town as he was in a District. "

The Commissioner in Sind, observes :—

" This is the last annual report that Mr. Ommanney will submit and the Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable services that he has rendered to the Province during the past 23 years, both as Superintendent of four Districts, and for the last six years as Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Ommanney has always done his best to promote the efficiency and well-being of the force, and his departure on leave preparatory to retirement is regretted by all ranks. During the absence of Mr. Ommanney on leave last year his place was most capably filled by Mr. Healy."

Mr. J. C. Curry worked as my Personal Assistant up to 1st September 1926, when he proceeded on leave, being relieved by Mr. G. A. Shillidy.

To both I am indebted for much sound advice and unremitting hard work.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith returned from leave on 18th November 1926 and filled a special appointment created for six months for the revision of the Police Manual.

My thanks are due to Mr. Jenkins, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, and, for the comparatively short period for which he was in charge of the Southern Range, to Mr. Rushton for their administration of their respective Ranges.

As officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. G. S. Wilson infused a remarkable amount of energy into all branches of his work. In particular, I would mention as examples of his industry and attention to detail his schemes for the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau, both of which have been approved by Government and sanctioned, and his draft Rules for the Criminal Tribes Act, which are now under the consideration of Government. In Mr. Harischandra, Mr. Wilson had an able assistant in the Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. This Officer's work has, since the close of the year, been recognized by Government by the grant of the M. B. E. I am indebted to Mr. Wilson for much sound and useful advice.

During Mr. Wilson's absence on leave, his place was ably filled by Mr. Turner. It fell to his lot to hold an important inquiry into the Sholapur Riots of 1925 and the subsequent happenings and his report thereon, which has been submitted to Government, was a model of lucidity.

My office has worked unremittingly throughout the year and I would acknowledge in particular the outstanding work of my Office Superintendent, Mr. Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin. In him we have found a worthy successor to Rao Bahadur R. B. Rajadhyaksha.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE BY DISTRICTS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF COGNIZABLE CRIME, ETC., DURING 1926

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1926

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1926. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1926	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Re rks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·92	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·55	0·69	0·02	1·25	
2. Broach	1·37	0·02	0·006	0·01	0·05	0·46	0·24	0·03	0·83	
3. Kaira	1·55	0·03	0·008	0·007	0·03	0·40	0·46	0·008	0·96	
4. Panch Mahals	1·72	0·02	0·01	0·008	0·02	0·54	0·56	0·05	1·23	
5. Surat	0·86	0·02	0·005	0·004	0·01	0·24	0·26	0·005	0·56	
6. Thana	1·58	0·02	0·003	0·003	0·03	0·51	0·50	0·02	1·10	
7. Bombay Suburban District	5·46	0·07	0·01	0·04	0·14	1·18	2·44	0·05	3·03	
8. Ahmednagar	1·07	0·02	0·002	0·01	0·04	0·32	0·36	0·02	0·80	
9. East Khandesh	0·95	0·007	0·002	0·006	0·03	0·20	0·35	0·01	0·71	
10. West Khandesh	0·95	0·01	0·003	0·01	0·03	0·29	0·30	0·01	0·67	
11. Nasik	1·47	0·01	0·006	0·02	0·06	0·49	0·50	0·03	1·16	
Total Northern Range including B. B. & C. I. Railway	1·05	0·02	0·007	0·01	0·04	0·43	0·55	0·02	1·09	
12. Poona	2·55	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·60	1·23	0·03	1·98	
13. Satara	1·02	0·02	0·008	0·01	0·03	0·24	0·38	0·02	0·73	
14. Sholapur	1·14	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·27	0·47	0·02	0·86	

15. Belgaum ..	0·79	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·27	0·18	0·03	0·56
16. Bijapur	0·82	0·02	0·007	0·007	0·04	0·22	0·23	0·03	0·57
17. Dharwar	1·04	0·03	0·01	0·005	0·05	0·39	0·76	0·11	1·36
18. Kanara	0·86	0·02	0·002	....	0·01	0·21	0·42	0·002	0·68
19. Kolaba	0·76	0·003	0·003	0·003	0·005	0·22	0·31	0·03	0·56
20. Ratnagiri	0·44	0·001	0·004	....	0·0008	0·08	0·23	0·002	0·32
Total Southern Range including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	1·35	0·02	0·009	0·009	0·03	0·29	0·61	0·03	1·01
Total Presidency proper including Railways ..	1·43	0·02	0·006	0·01	0·03	0·36	0·58	0·03	1·05
21. Karachi Head Quarters	6·95	0·03	0·01	0·005	0·06	1·00	3·28	0·20	4·58
22. Karachi District	3·26	0·06	0·03	0·003	0·05	0·69	1·61	0·17	2·61
23. Hyderabad	3·04	0·05	0·02	0·005	0·02	0·82	1·06	0·21	2·18
24. Sukkur	3·89	0·07	0·03	0·01	0·05	1·19	1·19	0·20	2·73
25. Larkana	3·24	0·07	0·04	0·009	0·03	0·96	0·78	0·21	2·11
26. Thar and Parkar	1·99	0·03	0·02	....	0·01	0·35	0·87	0·09	1·35
27. Upper Sind Frontier	2·78	0·20	0·11	0·004	0·07	0·66	0·83	0·12	1·07
28. Nawabshah	2·43	0·07	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·66	0·96	0·13	1·85
Total Sind including Sind Railways ..	3·51	0·07	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·83	1·35	0·18	2·49
Total for Presidency including Railways and Sind	1·78	0·03	0·01	0·009	0·03	0·44	0·72	0·05	1·31

No. P.-253-A of 1927.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House, Karachi 20th April 1927.

Subject:—Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1926.

Memorandum.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1926. Copies have been sent to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges

2. Mr. D. G. Ommanney held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector General from the beginning of the year to 5th April 1926 and again from 1st November 1926 to the end of the year. Mr. D. Healy acted for him from 6th April 1926 to 31st October 1926.

The Province was fortunate in that in Karachi Headquarters, Karachi District, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah, the same officers held charge throughout the year.

Reported crime.

3. There was a net decrease of 336 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having dropped from 11,859 to 11,523, which is the lowest since 1914. Increases occurred in the following charges:—

Karachi Headquarters, Karachi District and Hyderabad District.

The increase in the Karachi Headquarters charge of 18 is insignificant, when it is remembered that the figures fell from 2,085 in 1924 to 1,490 in 1925. The number of reported crimes in the Karachi District is 1,061, which is the highest on record since 1921. The figures fell from 1,036 in 1923 to 957 in 1924, but show increases of 18 in 1925 and 86 in the year under review. The District Superintendent attributes the increase to local conditions and to the personalities of the Sub-Inspectors. To these causes may be added the influence of Mr. Hotchand's system of Vigilance Committees which in 1924 and 1925 certainly resulted in a reduction in the figures of reported crime but which in the year under report ceased to operate so effectively, doubtless owing to Mr. Hotchand's transfer. In the Hyderabad district an increase

of 29 is reported. It is satisfactory that there has been an increase of 66 in the number of cases of receiving stolen property and if the system of raiding patharis can be extended everywhere, there should be a marked effect on cattle-lifting. The decrease in reported crime occurred principally in Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts where the figures fell by 116, 162 and 120 respectively. It is as usual impossible to draw any very definite inferences from these apparently satisfactory figures, partly because the period of a year is too short for any useful comparisons, and partly because under present conditions in Sind Police-stations in the mofussil are so few and far between that registration in many places is even less satisfactory than it used to be. It may be noted that the incidence per 1,000 of cognizable crime reported during the year in Karachi Headquarters (where practically all offences are reported) was 6·95 whereas elsewhere in Sind it varied between 1·99 (Thar Parkar) and 3·89 (Sukkur). It is, however, gratifying to note that there has been a reduction under the heads "dacoities, robberies and housebreaking", offences which are generally reported to the police.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases dropped from 3,154 to 2,942. The Deputy Inspector General reports that under the Sub-Divisional Scheme the Sub-Divisional Officers are controlling the tendency towards reporting undetected cases as 'C'. The figures call for no special comment but much remains to be done both as regards the Courts and the Police to prevent the machinery of the law being used for the satisfaction of private grudges.

Out of these excluded cases 571 were classified as maliciously false as compared with 547 in the previous year. Prosecutions were undertaken in 131 cases and the percentage of convictions obtained was 45·74 as against 45·16 in the previous year.

Section 250 was applied in 73 cases as against 67 in the previous year and the compensation awarded was Rs. 4,247 as compared with Rs. 3,880 in 1925. As stated by the Commissioner in last year's review the use of this section is a matter which requires the constant attention of District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

Ratio of crime to population and police.

5. The Deputy Inspector General has explained the position fully in paragraph 10 of his report. In spite of the fact that much crime goes unreported in Sind, the proportion of reported crime per 1,000 of the population is 3·51 as against 1·39 in the Bombay Presidency and crime per policeman in Sind is 3·98 as against 2·38 in the Presidency (in the previous year). It is only necessary to refer to the

high criminality of Sind and the extent of the jurisdiction of the various police-stations to realize the inadequacy of the present investigating force.

True crime.

6. The number of true cases under the heads murders, attempt at murder and culpable homicides was 274 as against 266 in the previous year and average for the previous three years of 276. It is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under the heads dacoities, robberies and house-breaking are below the figures of the previous year and also below the averages of the previous triennium. The decrease in crime under the more serious heads (murder and cognate offences excluded) would appear to indicate less criminality but as previously pointed out it cannot safely be deduced that the figures for theft (including cattle-theft) represent any true diminution in this type of crime.

Undetected cases.

7. The number of real cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal increased from 8,119 to 8,384, and the percentage of undetected cases dropped from 50·13 to 47·26. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried fell from 76·45 to 68·28 which is certainly not satisfactory, but which it would be futile to attempt to explain. It has been suggested in the reorganization proposals that Court Jamadars should be appointed. This would help but the employment of more Sub-Public Prosecutors would be better.

The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 37·05 to 32·00. Property valued at Rs. 6,93,623 was stolen in 1926 as against Rs. 6,72,466 in 1925.

Results in the Courts and pending cases.

8. The decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried has already been noted. There is much room for improvement in the investigation and presentation of cases but until the force is strengthened little improvement can be expected.

The percentage of persons who were arrested by the Police and convicted to persons tried fell from 46·44 to 43·54, which is the lowest figure for the quinquennium commencing 1922. As regards Magistrates' cases, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried dropped from 17·83 to 16·99. These results can but be regarded as unsatisfactory. In the Sessions Courts somewhat better results were obtained. The percentage of convictions to cases tried increased from 65·33 per cent. in the previous year to 69·28. The best results were on the Sind Railways, where the percentage of convictions was 83·33, and in Thar Parkar it was as

high as 80·00 per cent. An appreciable improvement is noticed in the Karachi Town cases, the percentage having risen from 52·94 to 62·5. The figure is lowest in the Karachi District and for this the jury system, which is particularly unsuited for dealing with cases occurring in the mofussil, must be held responsible. A recommendation that Karachi mofussil cases should be transferred to the Hyderabad district court has been made to Government (*vide* the Commissioner's memorandum No. 5059-A, dated 8th March 1927) and it is hoped that before long these cases will come before a more suitable tribunal than they do at present.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased from 2,402 in the previous year to 2,113. Of the latter figure, 1,669 were sent up by the Police and 453 proceeded against by the Magistrates *suo motu*. Taking into account completed cases only, the percentage of persons required to furnish security to persons tried dropped from 71·4 per cent. in the previous year to 65·7 per cent. At the end of the year 457 persons were awaiting trial. Except in the Thar Parkar district there has been no change during the year in the policy adopted with regard to the use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code but the figures of persons sent up for trial and of convictions seem to indicate that both the Police and the Magistrates are feeling less confidence in the efficacy of the preventive sections of the Code. The Cattle Theft Committee's report deals fully with this subject, and the Commissioner has nothing to add to the remarks made in his review of that report. The most note-worthy features during the year were the practical cessation of the use of section 110 in Thar Parkar district and the action taken under the Indian Penal Code against organizers and receivers in the Hyderabad district. It is too soon to estimate the results of the experiment in the former district but it is highly satisfactory that during the year 49 receivers in the Hyderabad district were convicted.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers is much the same as in the previous year. The Commissioner considers it desirable that all serious crime should be investigated by a superior officer and it is one of the chief merits of the sub-divisional system that it makes this ideal a good deal less impossible than it used to be. It is unfortunately true that in Sind many cases which to the investigating officers seem straightforward and complete, fail utterly in Court. There are many reasons for this, most of them quite unconnected with the police, but the moral effect of the presence of a District Superintendent of Police or Sub-Divisional Officer at the scene of

offence and of the fact that the statements of witnesses have been recorded by him is very considerable and his evidence in Court will often ensure conviction in cases which would, in other circumstances, fail.

Particulars of the Police-stations and outposts visited are given in paragraph 39 of the report. Out of 112 Police-stations 110 were visited and out of 142 outposts 129 were visited. In all districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar every Police-station and outpost was visited. These figures are very satisfactory.

Internal administration.

11. The Commissioner is glad to observe that it has been necessary to inflict punishment in 415 cases only as against 489 in the previous year. In the Karachi Headquarters charge with a strength of 1042 men, heavy work and a high standard of efficiency the percentage punished was 5.09 only. The number of rewards granted decreased from 2,808 to 2,677. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon Mr. Tejumal Naraindas, acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and the King's Medal was awarded to Head Constable Idd Mahomed for conspicuous bravery. The health of the force has further improved. Only 21·31 per cent. were admitted into hospital as against 31·5 per cent. in the previous year, a very satisfactory improvement.

There were 57 vacancies as against 54 in the previous year, 351 enlistments as against 371 and 122 resignations as compared with 153 in 1925.

The increased percentage of literate officers and men in the force is satisfactory.

Buildings.

12. A sum of Rs. 2,71,000 was sanctioned for Major Works and Rs 75,000 for Minor Works. Plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for works which are estimated to cost Rs. 7,77,000 and Rs. 1,70,000 under major works and minor works respectively. Much, therefore, remains to be done, but in view of present financial conditions progress must unfortunately be slow.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. The activities of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department are fully described by the Deputy Inspector General of Police in paragraph 47 of his report. The lull in political agitation has again rendered it possible to utilize the services of the Political Branch of this department in connection with criminal work. This Branch also assisted in the collection of information regarding Criminal Tribes.

Strength.

14. The re-organization of the Police force is as usual under consideration and detailed comment is unnecessary at this stage. But the necessity for strengthening the force, particularly the Armed Branch, has become more evident than ever. The operations against the dacoit Miran Jamali and his gang in the year under report and the communal outbreak in Larkana since the close of the year have revealed the inadequacy of the reserves available for dealing with emergencies. At the moment of writing the Commissioner does not know whether to provide the usual guard for the Viceroy's train, or to maintain the precautionary measures necessitated by the Larkana riot. It is impossible to do both.

General.

15. The Police in Sind have, considering the resources, done a good year's work and in several instances displayed the greatest possible devotion to duty. It is regrettable that three of their number lost their lives in its execution. The work of the force is for many reasons extremely difficult, but it is satisfactory to note that there has been a decided improvement in the attitude towards them of the vernacular press and, it may be added, of the extremist politician generally.

Personnel

16. The Commissioner concurs in the remarks made by the Deputy Inspector General of Police about individual officers. Unlike other Superintendents of Police in the Province, the Superintendent, Karachi Headquarters, is fortunate in having a reasonably adequate force at his command, but the efficiency and smartness of the Karachi police are largely due to the marked energy and ability which Mr. Gerrard brings to the discharge of his very important duties.

This is the last annual report that Mr. Ommanney will submit, and the Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable services that he has rendered to the Province during the past 23 years, both as Superintendent of four districts, and for the last 6 years as Deputy Inspector General. Mr. Ommanney has always done his best to promote the efficiency and well-being of the force, and his departure on leave preparatory to retirement is regretted by all ranks. During the absence of Mr. Ommanney on leave last year his place was most capably filled by Mr. Healy.

W. F. HUDSON,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 20th April 1927.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Deputy Inspector General's report on the administration of the Criminal Tribes in Sind for the calendar year 1926.

2. There has been little change during the year. The number of registered members of Criminal Tribes at the end of the year was 3,319 as against 3,438 in the previous year. During the year 11 new names were added to the list of registered members and 112 struck off. Prosecutions for breaches of the rules rose from 64 to 68, and convictions for offences either under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or Criminal Tribes Act, decreased from 86 to 61.

3. No real effort has yet been made to grapple with the problem of Criminal Tribes in Sind. Government were unable to accept the Commissioner's recommendation for the appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer and suggested a further examination of the possibilities of surveillance and restriction. Mr. Smith has since submitted a report which will be forwarded with the Commissioner's views to Government after the Deputy Inspector General of Police has found time to consider the subject. The Commissioner would, however, at this stage reiterate the opinion expressed by him in dealing with the Cattle-Theft Committee's report that he doubts the efficacy of restriction under section 11 (1) (*a*) and that he objects strongly to internment in a Settlement unless a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed.

4. It is a matter for satisfaction that Government have decided that the charges for policing the Criminal Tribes Settlements for Hurs in Sind should be borne by Government.

W. F. HUDSON,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

No. 13 of 1927

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Post Box No. 2, Poona, 3rd August 1927.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1926.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part II, for the year 1926, together with the usual accompaniments, and the remarks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1926

Statistics.

The total number of notified criminal tribes was the same as in the preceding year, except that the number of mixed gangs notified under Section 3 of the Act increased from 131 to 144.

The number of registered members belonging to all the above tribes and mixed gangs at the beginning of the year was 21,756. The figures shown in the report for the year 1925 have since been corrected and the decrease is explained in the foot note to statement I-A and B.

During the year 2,224 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 441 died, 1,592 were released from the operation of the Act—1,204 for improvement of character and 388 for other reasons—180 were sent, under the orders of Government, to the places shown below :—

Settlements, under Section 16	..	167
Native States, under Section 28	..	4
Other Provinces, under Section 13	..	3
Bombay City, under Section 12	..	6
and 4 were received from Bombay City under Section 12	.. ..	4

leaving 21,771 on the register at the close of the year. Of these 11,494 are restricted under Section 11 ; 3,933 are subject to milder restrictions under Section 10 and 6,344 are free from restrictions being on probation, 858 registered members were absconding and 495 in Jail leaving 20,618 on "hazri" at the close of the year. The details referring to different tribes are shown in Statement I-A.

The above figures refer to registered members outside settlements. The number of registered members inside settlements whose register sheets are in the custody of the District Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which settlements are situated is 3,870 as under :—

District				No. of registered members in settlements
Thana	..	..	..	123
Poona	..	..	..	155
Sholapur	..	..	..	1,565
Belgaum	..	..	..	518
Bijapur	..	..	..	379
Dharwar	..	..	..	1,060
Kanara	..	..	..	70
				3,870

Note.—Out of the above 136 settlers are at present outside settlements on probation.

2. After full enquiry into their criminal activities the following new gangs were notified, in the course of the year, under Sections 3, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act :—

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

District	Name of Gang	No. of male adults	Remarks
East Khandesh ..	Farkanda Gang	33	
Do. ..	Pachora Gang	13	
West Khandesh ..	Shirpur Gang	8	Section 11 not applied.
Do. ..	Shindkheda Gang	4	
Do. ..	Nakana Gang	6	
Ahmednagar ..	Parner Gang	6	

A gang of Hokki-Gollars in the Kanara District was also declared under Government Notification No. 8399, dated 6th March 1926, but this was subsequently cancelled under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8399, dated 10th August 1926.

Registration of names in, and removals from, the Register.

3. The number of members registered and struck off the registers, in different districts, is shown below :—

District	Number struck off the register			
	Died	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Kaira	255	..	148	403
Thana	13	8	1	22
Ahmednagar	23	155	8	186
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	..	150	150
East Khandesh	27	109	..	136
West Khandesh	12	120	..	132
Nasik	68	783	76	927
Poona	1	4	..	5
Satara	10	1	5	16
Sholapur	3	4	..	7
Belgaum	4	1	..	5
Bijapur	13	5	..	18
Dharwar	11	14	..	25
Kanara	1	..	..	1
Total ..	441	1,204	388	2,033

Details relating to different tribes are shown in columns 2 to 7 of Statement I-A. Except in the case of the Waghris of Kaira, who are liable for registration on reaching 12 years of age, members of other tribes were registered either because they had been convicted during the year of non-bailable offences; had been previously convicted for similar offences; or had been ordered to furnish security for good behaviour.

Members of criminal tribes undergoing imprisonment in various Jails of the Presidency were identified by an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department who was specially deputed for the purpose; they were registered on being released from the Jail or Sub-Jail nearest their home. Rajput Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts who had been convicted and imprisoned in other Provinces were similarly dealt with.

The case of each member suspected of being concerned in non-bailable offences was examined by the District Superintendents of Police, and 1,591 members were struck off the register either because their character was considered to be satisfactory or they were found to be incapable of committing offences owing to old age or other infirmity.

An examination of these figures for the past 6 years is of interest:—

Year	No. added during year	No. struck off the register		
		For improvement of character	For other reasons	Died
1921	2,708	875	1,431	579
1922	1,841	466	460	304
1923	4,603	753	1,067	497
1924	2,878	1,377	676	394
1925	2,903	734	945	365
1926	2,194	1,204	387	441
Total ..	17,127	5,409	4,966	2,580

The number of registered members at the beginning of the year 1921 was 19,326 and the members registered thereafter were 17,127, thus making a total registered population of 36,453. Of these 6,109 were released from the operation of the Act for improvement of character, 4,966 for other reasons and 2,580 died, during the period of six years. The average registered population per year was 20,289 and of these one member in every 11 has been released from the operation of the Act while one out of every 47 members has died. The proportion of persons released to registered population appears to be very fair, but the mortality seems somewhat high. From the fact that 11,075 persons were struck off the register in 6 years, and that no instance of their having been involved in any offence since their release has been reported, it may be inferred that the persons concerned had reformed or that some of them had originally been registered without sufficient cause.

System of "Hazri" as an efficient check on the criminal activities of registrees.

4. Under the existing system of "hazri" registered members are required to report their presence in the village to the Headman between the hours of 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. There is no obligation that members should confine themselves to their places of residence during the night or that any absence from residence should be reported

to the Village Headman. A registered member, who is notified under Section 10 and restricted in his movements to the area of the district, is free to move about after he has given his "hazri" and to remain absent from his residence till required to give "hazri" the next day. In rural areas a "hazri" of this sort without check is of little use as members can, if so disposed, leave their house and commit offences during night in the same town. Complaints in this connection are very frequent and instances have come to light of registered members leaving their villages after "hazri" and committing offences in distant places.

I will quote two examples. The Bhils of Adgaon (6 miles east of Nasik) went to Nasik on one occasion on bicycles after giving "hazri"; thence they travelled by motor nearly as far as Trimbak, walked 8 miles to a village and committed a dacoity at Kharoli in the Igatpuri Taluka. They then returned home.

The Futgudis of Bassein and Palghar Talukas in the Thana District who are notorious burglars have been known to avail themselves of the local suburban train service for the commission of offences in the Bombay Suburban District and at places along the Railway line.

The fact that a large number of registered members are regularly convicted for offences against property shows that the present system of "hazri" does not fully serve the purpose of efficient preventive control. The necessity of framing a rule requiring registered members to report their absence or intended absence from their residences during the night, and authorizing the Village Headman and certain Police Officers to pay domiciliary visits to members after "hazri" hours has been explained in the proposed rules already submitted.

Effects of the operation of the act on crime.

5. In previous Reports the figures relating to non-bailable offences committed by members of notified criminal tribes, and convictions obtained against unregistered members, have not been dealt with. In the absence of such figures it is difficult to estimate the real or apparent criminality of notified criminal tribes or the value of the results obtained from the working of the Act. Only those cases under the Indian Penal Code in which members of these tribes have been actually convicted are referred to in the table below :—

Year	Offences against coinage	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.	Total
1923	2	830	297	1,129
1924	3	857	321	1,181
1925	1	826	376	1,203
1926	1	911	413	1,325

The apparent increase in criminality during the year 1926, as compared with the figures for the preceding years, is due to the inclusion of cases in which members of notified criminal tribes were convicted during the year in districts where the Criminal Tribes Act was heretofore considered as not in operation. The figures shown for the years previous to 1926 are obviously far below actuals as previously little, if any, attempt was made to find out whether an offender was or was not a member of a notified criminal tribe if he was convicted in a district to which the Criminal Tribes Act had not been made applicable.

Statistical information for the Annual Report was formerly supplied only by districts in which criminal tribes members were actually registered. This year the figures of offences committed by members of notified criminal tribes with their convictions in all districts has been obtained, and all offences in which members of notified criminal tribes have been convicted in any part of the Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, have now been included. Of the 117 members from settlements, convicted for offences committed outside settlements, 99 were registered members.

In the table given below Criminal Tribes are shown in the order of criminality at present, the number of registered and unregistered members convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code being shown against each tribe :—

Tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members.	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Dharalas	..	..	3	170	..	181	3	351
Mang Garudis ..	..	..	93	40	19	5	112	45
Bhils	..	..	25	86	3	12	28	98
Pardhis (Haran Shikaris) ..	..	..	51	28	7	15	58	43
Berads	..	..	7	56	1	20	8	85
Kolis	..	..	8	43	1	11	9	54
Ramoshis	..	..	4	48	..	11	4	59
Waghris	..	..	35	11	3	13	38	24
Takari Bhamptas ..	..	..	29	20	6	3	35	23
Waddars	..	..	15	26	1	4	16	30
Lamanis	..	..	18	19	1	4	19	23
Mangs	..	..	4	27	3	1	7	28
Kaikadis	..	..	15	19	2	1	17	20
Tadvis	..	..	2	7	3	7	5	14
Wanjaris	..	..	4	12	..	3	4	15

Tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Thakors	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	18
Pardeshi Bhamptas ..	..	..	13	2	..	..	13	2
Futgudis	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1
Kathodis	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Sansias	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..
Chapparbands ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Katbus	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Marwar Waghris ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miyana	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mixed Gangs	..	..	11	..	1	..	12	..
Total ..	..	1	348	634	54	310	402	945

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other Laws, as compared with the preceding 3 years, are shown below :—

Year	Number of registered members at the close of the year	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act	Cognizable offences under other Acts	Total	Percentage of conviction to registered population
1923	21,243	239	110	911	18	1,278	6·01
1924	21,331	302	61	1,199	27	1,589	7·44
1925	22,204	305	75	1,322	17	1,719	7·74
1926	21,771	402	63	1,264	11	1,740	8·00

The apparent rise in convictions under the Indian Penal Code has been explained above. The fall under other heads, though not very appreciable, is mainly due to the more careful attention paid to these registered members in districts and the recent method of working the Criminal Tribes Act on more practical lines.

The convictions shown against Mang Garudis and Pardhis (Haranshikaris) indicate only a fraction of their criminality. These are wandering tribes and indulge in petty crime which is usually not reported.

Want of efficiency among Village Patels, coupled with the abolition of various out-posts and the system of village patrol by the District

Police, militate very severely against effective supervision over Criminal Tribes under existing conditions.

A large number of registered members (658) are still out of sight, many of them for a considerable time. Efforts are being made to locate these absconders as until they are apprehended they remain a potential and possibly unsuspected cause of crime. The registration of wandering gangs to whom the Act has recently been applied, and the introduction of the revised rules under Section 20 of the Act, should ensure better supervision, control, and results.

Punishments.

6. The more vigorous working of the Criminal Tribes Act, its Rules, and the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Police resulted in 1,380 convictions of members as well as the conviction under the Indian Penal Code of 402 registered and 945 unregistered members of notified criminal tribes—a very satisfactory record. In the majority of cases, however, the punishments awarded by Magistrates were inadequate. Registered members, found under circumstances justifying their prosecution under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act, were punished with three or four months imprisonment while persons proceeded against under Section 109 or 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were generally bound over for a period of one year and sent to jail for failing to furnish security. Section 24 is a special provision provided by the Act for registered members to be dealt with in lieu of Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The failure on the part of Magistrates to deal adequately with registered members under Section 24 has created an unfortunate impression on investigating officers that the use of this Section is not so advantageous as that of Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The section is now being rarely made use of in consequence.

Registered members of Criminal Tribes who persistently disregard the Rules and Restrictions imposed on them by the Act require firm and adequate treatment when caught. This they do not usually receive at present, many Magistrates unfortunately failing to realise that the enforcement of discipline by adequate punishment in the case of incorrigibles is a necessary corrective if any reformation of the delinquent is to be hoped for. Offenders have been fined or punished with a short term of imprisonment although they had been punished more severely on previous occasions.

Some Magistrates appear to be unaware of the distinction which the Act makes between Sub-section 1 and 2 of Section 22, and that the offences enumerated under each of these Sub-sections are distinct offences for the purpose of punishment, to be regulated according to the number of times the offender has been punished before. They treat all these offences as one under Section 22, and thus create a difficulty in the matter of proof required for enhancement of punishment when the same individual is punished for a second or third time. A conviction under Section 22 (1) cannot be treated as a previous conviction while the offender is being punished for an offence under Clause (2) and *vice versa*. The figures referring to convictions under Sub-section 22 (1) and 22 (2),

shown in Statement II appended, have been so classed from the information supplied by the District Superintendents of Police. Magistrates almost invariably omit to quote in their judgments the Sub-section under which and the offence for which the offender has been punished.

In Nasik, out of 445 members convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, 252 were sentenced to fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 25. Seventy-seven out of 153 persons convicted in Kaira, 60 out of 143 in West Khandesh and the majority of persons convicted in other districts were similarly fined. In some cases the maximum fine inflicted was as much as Rs. 60. A system of heavy fines on these Criminal Tribesmen, whose economic position is almost always precarious, appears to me to be a most unsuitable form of punishment—the only result of which would be to induce them to make up the loss by having recourse to crime.

Use of Section 23 of the Act.

7. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act, and the number of persons who actually received enhanced punishment, are shown in columns 10 and 11 of Statements II-A and II-B. Out of 25 convicted persons who were liable for enhanced punishment only 9 were so punished; of these 5 were unregistered Dharalas of the Kaira District and 4 were registered Bhils of the West Khandesh District. The 16 persons who did not receive enhanced punishment had one or more previous convictions falling under Schedule I of the Criminal Tribes Act. Except one Waghri who was convicted and sentenced by the Court of Sessions to 4 years' imprisonment, the remaining 15 persons were dealt with by Magistrates and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or fine. I am examining this question, as it seems that these 15 persons were not dealt with properly. A separate report will be submitted later on the subject, if grounds exist.

The Village Headman.

8. During the year the increased activity in working the Act, in all Districts where members of Criminal Tribes are registered, has been shared by the Village Police and they must share part of the credit for the results obtained. Unfortunately a large number of Police Patels are still ignorant and illiterate and so unable to discharge the obligations imposed on them by Section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act with any degree of efficiency. Complaints to this effect have come from most of the Districts.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, observes that the Police Patels in the Western part of the district could not be relied upon, some of them being of the same caste as, and related to, men on "hazri." Twelve Patels were given a warning, and 1 was fined for failure to report absconders.

In the Ahmednagar District a Watandar Police Patel sheltered in his field a member of a Criminal Tribe from whom he received stolen property. He was dismissed under Section 58 of the Watan Act by Government. Three Police Patels were also warned for dereliction of duty.

In Satara 2 Police Patels were reported for neglect of duty. One was warned, and the other was convicted by the Resident Magistrate but was acquitted by the Sessions Court on the ground that he was not the Village

Headman to whom Section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act applied. This was prior to the issue of notification No. 8738, Home Department, dated 19th June 1926 declaring Police Patels to be the Headmen of the Village for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act.

One Police Patel in the Bijapur District was warned for allowing a registered member to go beyond the restriction area for a longer period than he was authorised to do.

Intelligent and literate Police Patels seem to be now realising their responsibilities under the Act, but the ignorant and illiterate section have proved themselves a great hindrance in its successful working. There is a general, and justifiable, complaint that, owing to the abolition of Village Patrols, due to weakening the District forces, an efficient check over these Patels is not possible.

Notes on tribes—their distribution and criminality.

9. *Waghris.*—The Waghris of Kaira district, and Waghris found residing, or wandering, in the Bombay Suburban District, have been declared under the Act.

The number on the register at the close of the year was 9,153 in Kaira and 2 in Bombay Suburban District, as against 8,867 and 137 respectively. The increase of 286 in the former, and the decrease of 135 in the latter, district is due to the following reasons :—

(*i*) In Kaira every Waghri above the age of 12 years, without distinction of sex or discrimination as to criminal activities, is being registered. Waghris from adjoining districts or Native States are also registered if they came to reside in the district, even though they are considered as non-criminal in their own district or commit no offence in the Kaira District. They are grouped in one or other of the five classes referred to in the Rules made applicable to this tribe.

(*ii*) In the Bombay Suburban District there are no resident Waghris. They hailed originally from all parts of Gujarat, and though not declared a Criminal Tribe in their own district are liable to be registered when found in this district. Of the 137 Waghris who were formerly so registered 135 returned to their native place and their registration was cancelled. The application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act by area, as in this instance, has been found unsatisfactory and a reference has been made in the report submitted to Government under the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department's No. C.T. 22-E, dated 19th February 1927.

The number of Waghris on the register in Kaira at the end of the year (in five different classes), as compared with the figures for the preceding year was as under :—

Class	1925	1926
I	5,200	5,768
II	1,738	1,242
III	1,470	1,956
IV	421	157
V	38	30
	8,867	9,153

This grouping is based on the percentage of convictions per group, and it has been pointed out in the past that this system is unsatisfactory and unfair to well-behaved members. The marked increase of over 500 in class I (registered but liable to no restriction) does not necessarily mean that the restraining effect of the group system has been responsible. There are more than 8,000 registered Waghris who have never been convicted under the Indian Penal Code and need never have been registered. Under the group system they have merely had to suffer on account of the misdemeanour of a few persons who were included in the group. Those members, however, who are criminally inclined and deserve surveillance are exempted from all restrictions if the majority in the group are free from convictions. The result is that it is to the interest of the Waghris to prevent the detection of offences committed by persons in the group, and thus raise the group to a class in which they secure freedom of movement without any kind of restriction. Members can then leave the district and commit offences outside. When caught they do not admit being Waghris of the Kaira District and are often convicted under an assumed name and caste. Such instances only come to notice when the same member is again convicted for an offence committed in the Kaira District where he is then identified as a local Waghri. The number of registered Waghris in Kaira at present is very large and their finger impression slips have not been prepared and kept on record in the Finger Print Bureau. Consequently they have not been traced as Waghris of Kaira in cases when they have been arrested outside the district.

The District Magistrate, Kaira, in forwarding the District Superintendent of Police's report for the year under review, has made the following remarks :—

" The fact that the members in class I greatly preponderate may also mean that the Waghris are more skilful than other criminals in evading detection, or that offences of the class they commit are not always thought worth reporting. The general opinion which I have gathered while on tour is that the Waghris are responsible for much undetected crime both in the district and out of it and as pointed out in my report to Government on the Waghri question (my No. P.O.L.—429, dated 19th May 1926) the large number of Waghris in Class I is one of the weak points of the present system since it gives insufficient control of a large portion of this criminal tribe. "

The necessity for framing one set of Rules for all registered tribes in the Presidency, including the Waghris of Kaira, has been explained by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in his report referred to above. It has been proposed that only those Waghris who have been convicted of non-bailable offences, or reasonably suspected to have been concerned in the commission of such offences, should be registered. When this principle is applied a large number of Waghris can be taken off the register, and the really criminal members of the tribe subjected to proper control. The District Superintendent of Police is in favour of a substantial reduction so as to enable

the Police to exercise effective supervision over the really bad element; which, he says, has been found very difficult under the existing system.

During the year 38 registered Waghris of the Kaira District were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code :—

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	Total
Kaira ..	29	3	32
Ahmedabad ..	5	....	5
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	1	....	1
			38

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year	Offences under the Indian Penal Code	Criminal Tribes Act, Sec. 24 or 109 and 110 Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	27	15	105	1	148
1924	18	7	158	3	186
1925	30	5	189	..	224
1926	38	3	118	..	159

The reason why offences committed by these Waghris outside the Kaira District are often not attributed to them has been commented on above.

A marked increase in burglaries in the Bombay Suburban District during March last year was attributed to a gang of Kaira Waghris, while a Waghri woman was also arrested in the Bombay Suburban District when selling brass beads as gold.

Thirty-nine registered Waghris of Kaira are still out of sight while 38 were undergoing imprisonment in jail at the close of the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, suggests that Waghri boys may be encouraged to attend school with the help of special scholarships in suitable cases; and greater facilities awarded to them for employment in the lower subordinate service in different departments, after their attaining a requisite standard of literacy. He also thinks that an anti-crime crusade carried out through the proper agency will have its moral effect upon the younger generation. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, says: "It is not desirable to give

individual treatment to Waghris as in the case of Dharalas, as it is difficult to distinguish the real bad character from others in a community the whole of which is prone to petty crimes. More schools for the training of the Waghri boys in useful crafts are required."

Dharalas.—The Dharalas of the Kaira district only have been notified, and are being registered in that district.

The number on the register at the beginning of the year was 257. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925, 148 members were struck off the register and 304 members (who were either in jail, or were subsequently convicted, for the offences mentioned in the Government Resolution) were registered and restricted. This number includes 88 Dharalas convicted for the illicit distillation of liquor.

Three hundred and fifty-four Dharalas were convicted in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code out of whom only three were registered members. The nature of the crime committed, and persons convicted, are as shown below :—

In Kaira District

Murder and culpable homicide	3
Dacoity	7
Robbery	9
Burglary	34
Ordinary thefts	116
Miscellaneous	178
On B. B. & C. I. Railway	
Thefts	7
	354

The above figures indicate that this tribe is very criminal.

The number of registered persons convicted during the year, as compared with the figures for the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act, or section 109 & 110 Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	24	5	24	..	53
1924	20	7	78	..	105
1925	23	15	56	..	94
1926	3	..	26	..	29

It would appear that, so far as the registered members of the tribe are concerned, the new Rules to which Dharalas are now subjected have had considerable preventive effect. The old nominal system of evening "*hazri*" proved of little use and has been abolished. Registered members

are now restricted to their residences between sunset and sunrise, and opportunities to hatch plans in their fields at night for the commission of offences no longer exist. Moreover, Dharalas convicted of certain offences are now liable to be placed in a Settlement.

The family of a Dharala convicted under section 397, Indian Penal Code, *viz.*, his mother, wife and two children, were sent to the Special Settlement at Bijapur, in advance of the man's release from jail, under the orders of Government; and this method of discipline, involving exile from the district, has had considerable moral effect among the members of this tribe.

Three registered Dharalas are still out of sight, and 104 were undergoing imprisonment in jail at the close of the year.

Mang Garudis.—This wandering tribe is found throughout the Presidency, except in Gujarat, and members are registered in the districts shown below :—

Nasik	641	Poona	137
West Khandesh.. ..	477	Satara	61
Ahmednagar	251	Belgaum	35
East Khandesh ..	244	Bijapur	1

The number of registered members in Settlements is 661.

Most members of this tribe have no domicile at all—not even in the districts where they are registered and restricted. One hundred and fifty-seven members belonging to this tribe were convicted under the Indian Penal Code during the year in the following districts :—

Districts	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members.	Unregistered members
Poona ..	10	27	5	....	15	27
East Khandesh ..	8	2	10	....	18	2
Nasik	15	2	....	1	15	3
West Khandesh ..	4	3	4	2	8	5
Sholapur ..	10	2	..	..	10	2
Ahmednagar ..	9	1	....	1	9	2
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ..	7	2	....	....	7	2
Satara ..	8	....	....	....	8	....
Bombay Suburban District.	6	1	....	....	6	1
G. I. P. Railway ..	6	....	....	....	6	....
Thana ..	5	....	....	1	5	1
Belgaum ..	4	....	....	....	4	....
Dharwar ..	1	....	....	....	1	....
Total ..	93	40	19	5	112	45

The number of registered persons convicted during the year, as compared with those in the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Section 24 Criminal Tribes Act, or sections 109 & 110 Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act, section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923..	12	15	171	..	198
1924..	32	3	144	12	191
1925..	50	14	247	..	311
1926..	112	3	213	1	329

The District Reports show that the members of this tribe are extremely averse to manual labour, if it can possibly be avoided. Economic pressure drives them from place to place, and when they cannot obtain a living in the area of their restriction their tendency is to gravitate towards Bombay City. Their presence there is naturally not encouraged and they are then apt to disappear. This fact largely accounts for the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act. One hundred and thirty-five registered members were absconding and 45 were undergoing imprisonment in jail, at the close of the year.

That Mang Garudis continue a nuisance to the public is clear from the figures of convictions under the Indian Penal Code, spread over many districts ; and District Officers are unanimous in the opinion that the reformation of this tribe can only be obtained by placing them in Settlements. The District Magistrate, West Khandesh, in forwarding the District Superintendent of Police's report, observes : " The local Mang Garudis use Dhulia Jail as a maternity home, committing a suitable offence to secure admission and ensuring skilled attendance and nourishing food at the critical time. Such facilities would be better provided in a Settlement. "

There are about 12 known wandering gangs of this tribe, and these will be registered on the issue of a direction under section 4 in reference to Notification No. 9356, Home Department, dated 31st March 1927, declaring wandering gangs to be a criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. But the mere registration of these gangs will not be a solution of the trouble. The only real solution appears to be a Settlement, as Mang Garudis are notoriously criminal and extremely elusive.

Ninety-four adult Mang Garudis and 74 children belonging to Hyderabad State, who were found in the Ahmednagar District, were sent back to the State by order of Government under section 28 of the Act.

Pardhis (*Phase Pardhis, Haranshikaris*).—An itinerant tribe found mostly in the districts of the Central Division. The registered population has risen from 420 to 564, the increase of 124 being due to many members with a long record of crime being registered in the Ahmednagar,

West Khandesh and Sholapur districts. Their distribution is as shown below :—

Sholapur	..	345	Dharwar	..	21
Ahmednagar	..	111	Nasik	..	11
East Khandesh	..	40	Poona	..	1
West Khandesh	..	35			

In addition to the above there are 730 registered members residing in various Settlements.

In the Sholapur District the members of this tribe continue to live in the Pardhi camp at Barsi where special arrangements for their surveillance exist. Some are employed in mills and some earn their living as day labourers. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that as they are unskilled labourers they find it difficult to secure work in the district except during harvest-time, and when not employed are apt to give trouble and commit petty thefts.

One hundre l and one members of this tribe were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year in the districts shown below :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Sholapur ..	23	2	2	5	25	7
East Khandesh ..	5	6	3	7	8	13
Dharwar ..	11	3	2	3	13	6
West Khandesh ..	1	10	....	....	1	10
Ahmednagar ..	5	2	....	....	5	2
Bijapur ..	6	....	....	....	6	....
Nasik ..	....	5	....	....	....	5
Total ..	51	28	7	15	58	43

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 109 or 110 or Sec. 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Criminal Tribes Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	25	16	20	..	61
1924	45	2	22	..	69
1925	15	3	29	3	50
1926	58	6	48	..	112

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As a tribe they are very criminal, even those placed in Settlements freely indulging in crime.

Thirty-nine registered and four unregistered members from Settlements were convicted for various crimes committed in the Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar districts. Some of those residing in the Gadag Settlement were concerned in a case of murder with robbery committed in the Gadag Taluka, and many highway robberies and burglaries in the Dharwar and East and West Khandesh districts are attributed to this tribe.

Twenty-four registered members have disappeared and 23 were in jail at the close of the year.

Bhils.—The Bhils residing in certain villages in the following districts have been declared under the Act :—

District	Number of villages	Number of registered members
Ahmednagar	147	1,464
Nasik	353	1,434
East Khandesh	25	179
Poona	2	18
		3,095

In West Khandesh Bhils have been registered as members of notified criminal gangs.

The number of Bhils belonging to notified villages who were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code in the above four districts is as under :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Nasik ..	11	61	3	12	14	73
Ahmednagar ..	9	13	....	....	9	13
East Khandesh ..	4	10	....	....	4	10
Poona ..	1	2	....	....	1	2
Total ..	25	86	3	12	28	98

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year, as compared with those of the preceding 3 years, is as under :—

Year	I. P. C.	C. T. Act, S. 24 or S. 109-110, C. P. C.	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	37	23	243	3	306
1924	30	4	406	5	445
1925	46	11	369	9	435
1926	28	15	350	..	393

Bhils who belong to non-notified villages in the districts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and East Khandesh were responsible for many highway robberies, burglaries and thefts, and the number convicted is large, but these figures are not included in the number of unregistered members shown as convicted above.

The Bhils as a tribe are responsible for more crime than the rest of the population in the districts of the Central Division, and it would appear that the method of notification by villages is ineffective. The matter has been dealt with by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in his Report No. C.T.—64-A-Bhl. dated 5th April 1927.

Fifty-two registered Bhils were absconding and 77 were in jail at the close of the year.

Rajput Bhamptas

A resident tribe found in the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and also in some villages of Jat and Akalkot States. The registered population at the close of the year was 179—Ahmednagar 120, Sholapur 57 and Poona 2. A good many members wanted for registration are absconding, and some have been registered and restricted in Bombay City as they were found there.

The number convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Ahmednagar ..	9	....	....	....	9	....
Poona	4	2	....	....	4	2
Total ..	13	2	....	....	13	2

These figures do not affect convictions obtained against the members of this tribe outside the Presidency. Usually their depredations occur in places far from their homes, and they specialise in crime in other Provinces where they are not known. Their plan of campaign is usually elaborate and well organised, and they keep in touch with one another very cleverly. No important fair or place of pilgrimage is safe from them and the following few instances will show this :—

Fourteen Bhamptas, mostly from the Ahmednagar District, were arrested for theft or under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in various parts of India during the year, and of these :—

(1) Four were caught in Sonepur fair, District Saran, Province Bihar and Orissa.

(2) One at Anantpur and another at Nadiyal, Madras Presidency.

(3) One at Jodhpur.

(4) One on the Hyderabad State Railway.

(5) Two at Gangasagar, Bengal.

(6) Two at Shimoga, Mysore State.

(7) Two at Cawnpore, United Provinces.

It may be noted that during the year the Ahmednagar Police recovered Rs. 3,000 from the possession of a Bhampta woman—the part proceeds of a theft of Rs. 6,000 committed by Bhamptas in Bombay City.

The women of the tribe are also expert thieves and accompany the males on their expeditions. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, in referring to this tribe, makes the following remarks :—

" The only solution to my mind is the establishment of a Settlement in this District when, through their female relations, we could prevent them making India their play-ground. "

Eleven Registered members were to be placed in Settlements with their dependents, but only 8 families have been admitted so far 3 being still left for want of accommodation.

Seventy-nine registered members have disappeared and 23 were in Jail at the close of the year.

Takari Bhamptas (Ghantichors, Uchlias)

A resident tribe which is registered in the following districts :—

Ahmednagar ..	147.	Nasik	64
Poona	82	Satara	55
Belgaum	73	East Khandesh ..	53
Dharwar	12		

The total registered population was 486 at the close of the year. In addition to these there are 1,222 registered members in various Settlements.

Fifty-seven members of this tribe were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code in the districts shown below :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Dharwar ..	6	8	6	3	12	11
Poona	4	4	....	....	4	4
Belgaum ..	6	1	....	....	6	1
Sholapur ..	2	2	....	....	2	2
Nasik	2	2	....	....	2	2
G. I. P. Railway ..	3	....	....	....	3	....
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	2	1	....	....	2	1
Ahmednagar ..	1	....	1	....	2	....
Bijapur ..	1	....	....	....	1	....
East Khandesh ..	1	....	....	....	1	....
Ahmedabad ..	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total ..	28	19	7	3	35	22

Of the 35 registered and 22 unregistered persons convicted 23 and 9 respectively were from Settlements—an unfortunately high percentage.

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that in the preceding 3 years, is as under :—

Year	I. P. C.	C. T. Act, S. 24 or 109, 110, C. P. C.	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	7	2	10	..	19
1924	12	4	42	2	60
1925	23	10	48	..	81
1926	35	9	48	1	93

The criminal activities of this tribe are widely distributed as can be seen from the convictions obtained in various parts of the Presidency. Four members from the Baramati Settlement, 5 from the Gokak Settlement, 22 from the Hubli and Gadag Settlements and 1 from the Bijapur Settlement were responsible for offences against property committed in the Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts and on the G. I. P. Railway.

A recent investigation which was made by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department into the ways and means of the Takari Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar District has disclosed a gang of not less than 75 members of this tribe which was responsible for a series of burglaries and thefts, from the year 1920 onwards, both in this Presidency and in the Berars. One hundred and thirty-six cases have been traced so far out of which 50 relate to offences in the Berars. A case under section 401, Indian Penal Code is pending against 63 of them in Court.

Thirty-seven registered members were absconding and 46 were in jail at the close of the year.

Lamani

A resident tribe found and registered in the districts shown below :

Bijapur	..	..	..	1,770
Dharwar	..	..	..	429
Belgaum	..	..	..	11

the total registered population being 2,210 at the close of the year. Only 11 registered members, who are not included in the above figures, are in Settlements.

Forty-two members belonging to this tribe were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year in the following districts :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Bijapur ..	12	9	..	4	12	13
Dharwar ..	6	5	1	..	7	5
Belgaum ..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	18	19	1	4	19	23

The number of registered persons convicted during the year as compared with that in the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Section 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code or Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	52	11	116	12	191
1924	73	3	39	2	117
1925	19	6	54	1	80
1926	19	..	97	3	119

Lamanis were responsible for some dacoities, robberies and thefts in the Bijapur District, and they are also addicted to the illicit distillation of liquor like the Dharalas of Kaira.

Sixty-five of 159 Tandas of the Lamanis in Bijapur have been brought in close proximity to other villages under the orders of the District Magistrate.

One hundred and ninety registered members were absconding and 14 were undergoing imprisonment in jail at the close of the year.

Berads

A resident tribe found in the districts of the Karnatic. The registered population at the close of the year was 656—Belgaum 457, Dharwar 122 and Bijapur 77—as against 593 last year. Belgaum added 71 new registrees.

The number of registered Berads in Settlements was 158.

The number convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year is shown below :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Belgaum ..	5	16	1	19	6	35
Dharwar ..	1	29	..	7	1	36
Sholapur ..	1	7	..	..	1	7
Bijapur ..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Kanara ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Nasik ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	7	56	1	29	8	85

The number of registered Berads convicted for all offences during the year as compared with that of the previous 3 years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 109 and 110 or Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act,	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	4	..	19	..	23
1924	9	..	14	1	24
1925	27	..	30	..	57
1926	8	..	23	1	32

There is some improvement in the conduct of registered members, if judged by figures of convictions under the Indian Penal Code and other laws, and the criminality of this tribe is mainly due to economic conditions. A large number live in the hills where the yield from cultivation is poor.

The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, hopes that his suggestion, that these people should be induced to take up lands in the plains, is being considered by the Commissioner, Southern Division. The District Magistrate in forwarding the district report has made the following remarks : " The desirability of opening schools in or near about the villages mainly inhabited by Berads was brought to the notice of the President, District Local Board, last year and he promised to give full consideration to the question."

Crimes committed by this tribe are chiefly local.

Ten registered members were absconding and 8 were in jail at the close of the year.

Kaikadis (Korchas, Kal Korwars, etc.)

This tribe is found in most of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, either as residents or wanderers. The number of registered members at the close of the year was 100 as under :—

Sholapur	..	30	Thana	..	8
Dharwar	..	22	East Khandesh	..	8
Bijapur	..	14	Poona	..	3
Kanara	..	13	West Khandesh	..	1
Bombay Suburban District		1			

In addition to the above the number of registered members residing in various Settlements was 631.

Thirty-seven members of this tribe were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year. Of these 17 were registered members.

The Districts in which, and the class of offence for which they were convicted, are shown below :—

District	For offences against property		For other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Sholapur ..	5	4	..	1	5	5
Poona ..	2	7	..	..	2	7
Kanara ..	3	..	2	..	5	..
Dharwar ..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Belgaum ..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Satara ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
B.B. & C.I. Railway	2	2	..	..	2	2
Total ..	15	19	2	1	17	20

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding 3 years, is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 109 and 110 or Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	1	1	3	..	5
1924	1	1	13	..	15
1925	8	..	4	..	12
1926	17	..	9	..	26

Some Kaikadis (Pamlors) belonging to the Bellary district, who were deported from Bombay City, came and resided in the Umedpur Settlement at Sholapur. Simultaneously with their arrival there was an abnormal rise in burglaries in the Sadar Bazar, and the Manager of the Settlement, finding these foreigners undesirable, sent them away. They were subsequently registered and placed in the Settlement.

Twelve Kaikadi settlers, who were discharged on probation, were concerned in a dacoity in the Sholapur District, while 3 Kaikadis residing in the Dandeli Settlement committed a burglary in the house of the Settlement Manager. Three Kaikadis (2 registered and 1 unregistered), also convicted of offences against property in the Dharwar District, were settlers.

Eight registered members were absconding and 6 were in jail at the close of the year.

Waddars

The members of this tribe are either resident or nomadic in most of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. The number of registered members at the close of the year was 249, distributed as under :—

Dharwar ..	138	Belgaum ..	2
Bijapur ..	79	Poona ..	1
Sholapur ..	29		

Besides the above the number of registered members in various Settlements was 146.

Forty-six members of this tribe were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year, of whom 16 were registered members.

The districts in which, and the class of offence for which they were convicted are shown below :—

District	For offences against property		For cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Dharwar ..	7	15	1	3	8	18
Sholapur ..	4	3	....	1	4	4
Ahmednagar ..	....	5	....	....	....	5
Bijapur ..	4	....	....	....	4	..
Poona ..	....	2	....	....	....	2
East Khandesh ..	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total ..	15	26	1	4	16	30

Of the 22 persons convicted for offences against property in the Dharwar District 9 were settlers, of whom 6 were registered and 3 unregistered.

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding 3 years, is as under :—

Year	I. P. C.	C. P. C., S. 109, 110 or S. 24, C. T. Act.	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1923	3	..	15	..	18
1924	9	..	25	..	34
1925	6	..	13	..	10
1926	16	..	21	..	37

Three wandering gangs of this tribe came under observation during the year. One was responsible for several offences committed in the Shevgaon Taluka and Pathardi Petha of the Ahmednagar District.

Fifteen registered members were absconding and 5 were in jail at the close of the year.

Of the minor tribes, whose criminal activities are usually confined to the district of their domicile, the following proved troublesome during the year :—

Forty-eight Ramoshis and 35 Mangs of the Satara district, 12 Ramoshis of the Poona district, 63 Kolis and 18 Thakors of the Nasik district,

19 Wanjaris and 19 Tadvis of East Khandesh, 12 members of notified gangs in West Khandesh and 9 Futgudis of the Thana district, were convicted for various offences against property and other cognizable offences in these districts.

Futgudis of Thana.
Katbus of Bijapur.
Kammis do.
Chapparbands do.

The improvement in the behaviour of members of the criminal tribes shown in the margin, judged by convictions under the Indian Penal Code and other laws, is somewhat marked. Further experience, however, over a more extended period is necessary before one can be convinced that the present improvement is really permanent.

Wandering Gangs.

10. During the year under report 159 wandering gangs came under observation. Seventy-five belonged to notified criminal tribes, and 41 were Irani gangs which have since been declared under the Act. The remaining 43 gangs belonged to various tribes ordinarily considered non-criminal.

Some of the criminal gangs, especially the Phase Pardhis, Mang Garudis, and Kanjars, were responsible for road robberies, burglaries and thefts in several districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. These gangs are mobile and elusive, and difficulty was experienced in getting them registered under the Act, as they usually left a district before a notice under section 5 or 7 of the Act could issue. As Government have now declared all wandering gangs, under section 3 of the Act, the rounding up of these gangs for registration is being taken in hand.

Concluding Remarks.

11. The salutary effect of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, in checking the tendency of Criminal Tribes towards the commission of crime, is admitted in practically every district report; and the speedy pressure of rules restricting their movements within limited areas has to some extent sobered down their spirit of adventure in quest of plunder. But the effective control of tribes such as the Mang Garudis and Phase Pardhis, who lead a nomadic life, has yet to be achieved.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Act have been submitted to Government and should prove of great value in controlling the criminal activities of wandering tribes and in providing for better supervision of registered members in general, as well as in securing uniformity of procedure under the Act throughout the Presidency.

The part which the Settlements continue to play in the reclamation of the Criminal Tribes is of the greatest importance, but it must be admitted that the large number of offences committed by Settlers in places outside Settlements—(117 Settlers were convicted of non-bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year)—is disquieting. The bulk of the crime consisted of petty thefts committed by settlers on the way to their work; this would make it appear that it is highly desirable to provide internal work within settlements and to situate the settlements as far as possible remote from urban areas.

A large number of wild men, to whom manual labour in all its forms is irksome and galling and who live mainly by crime, as well as a number

of inveterate criminals who are beyond the restraining influence of the Act, are still out in districts. For these types a Reformatory Settlement is the only place, but they are still outside as the Settlements are reported to have no room for them. It appears to me that room should be made in Settlements as soon as possible for the inveterate criminals and the incorrigibles. If all the existing Settlements are full up then a comparison should be made between the past careers and record of those actually in Settlements at present and of the incorrigibles outside. If it is found that there are a number of persons in Settlements who entered them voluntarily or have been consistently well behaved for years then I think these should be evacuated and their places taken by the incorrigibles outside. We want to get these latter definitely located and settled as soon as possible.

The Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department—in its infancy last year—is growing up quickly, and much good work has been done by the Branch under the capable guidance of Mr. H. Harischander, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT I-A

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to Registered Members of Criminal (excluding Bombay City and

Tribe (*Note.*—Name under which notified to be given)	Number on the register at the beginning of the year	Number added during the year	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year				Number of registered persons transferred to				
			Owing to death	For improvement of Character	For other reasons	Total	Number of registered persons transferred to another district on permanent change of residence under section 10 (3)	Another District by order of Government under section 12, Criminal Tribes Act.	Another province by order of Government under section 13, Criminal Tribes Act.	Settlement by order of Government under section 16	Native State under section 28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bauriah ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berad	593	92	6	6	..	12	..	..	..	17	..
Bhampta (Takari) ..	457	74	11	13	9	33	..	1	..	13	..
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ..	127	63	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	8	1
Bhils	3,546	250	44	641	23	708	3	..	1	..	..
Dharalas ..	257	304	3	..	148	151	..	..	..	2	..
Futgudis ..	272	8	13	5	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Haranshikari ..	423	170	2	10	2	14	..	7	..	14	2
Kaikadi ..	105	7	2	6	2	10	..	..	..	2	..
Kammi ..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katbu ..	96	25	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Katkari or Kathodi ..	15	8	..	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
Koli	897	32	22	283	12	317	5	..	..	..	..
Lamani ..	2,155	78	16	7	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Mangs ..	182	25	5	3	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
Mang-Garudi ..	1,903	241	24	152	13	189	..	15	..	108	1
Ramoshi ..	555	86	8	2	..	10	..	..	..	2	..
Sansia ..	43	36	1	2	30	33	..	..	..	2	..
Tadvi	171	43	6	26	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur ..	75	21	5	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Waddar ..	227	33	5	4	..	9	..	1	2	..	..
Waghri ..	9,004	551	252	..	148	400	..	..	..	..	..
Wanjari ..	113	10	8	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Gang ..	517	57	6	34	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21,756	2,224	441	1,204	388	2,033	14	24	3	167	4

Explanation of difference between column 2 of this

Thana +	116	persons omitted
Nasik—	113	persons wrongly
Poona +	2	persons omitted
Belgaum —	458	persons wrongly
Bijapur +	10	persons omitted
Dharwar —	5	persons wrongl
	—448	

I-A

Tribes for the year 1926 in the Bombay Presidency Sind) according to tribes

Number of registered persons received by transfer under section 10 (3)	Number of registered persons received by transfer: Under orders of Government under section 12	Under orders of Government under section 13	Under orders of Government under section 16	Resultant registered population at the end of the year: Subject to the provisions of section 10 only	Subject to the restrictions under section 11	Released on probation	Total	Absent on pass on the last day of the year	Absent without pass on the last day of the year	Number apprehended	Number in jail on the last day of the year: For offences under Indian Penal Code	For offences under Criminal Tribes Act	For other offences
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	617	39	656	1	10	1	5	3	..
..	2	..	..	..	414	72	486	24	37	2	20	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	164	15	179	13	79	6	14	4	5
1	..	..	..	2,744	197	154	3,095	33	52	4	39	18	20
..	..	..	..	..	408	..	408	..	3	..	86	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	163	98	261	..	2	..	6	6	1
..	7	..	1	11	549	4	564	13	24	1	19	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	76	24	100	2	8	..	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	120	..	120	..	23	..	..	1	..
4	..	..	..	16	3	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	612	..	..	612	12	10	..	2	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,164	46	2,210	84	190	2	7	6	1
..	..	..	..	5	157	36	198	1	5	..	16	4	..
..	13	..	1	..	1,847	..	1,847	221	135	1	32	8	5
..	..	..	..	7	566	56	629	7	8	..	36	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44	14	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	182	..	182	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	79	10	..	89	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	1	..	..	..	220	29	249	..	15	..	4	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	3,387	5,768	9,155	5	39	1	23	11	4
..	..	..	..	..	110	..	110	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	459	72	3	534	11	11	..	16	1	..
10	23	..	2	3,033	11,494	6,344	21,771	441	658	18	330	99	57

statement and column 8 of the statement for 1925 :—

last year have now been included.
included last year have now been omitted.
last year have now been included.
shown last year have now been omitted.
last year have now been included.
included last year have now been omitted.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to Registered Members of Criminal (excluding Bombay City and Sind)

Name of District	Number on the register at the beginning of the year	Number added during the year	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year				No. of registered persons transferred to another district on permanent change of residence under section 10 (3)	No. of registered persons transferred to—			
			Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total		Another district by order of Government under Section 12, Criminal Tribe Act	Another province by order of Government under Section 13, Criminal Tribe Act	Settlement by order of Government under Section 16	Native State under Section 28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kaira ..	9,124	842	255	..	148	403	..	..	..	2	..
Thana ..	280	8	13	8	1	22	1	..	..	..	..
Bombay Suburban District.	142	13	..	..	150	150	..	..	..	2	..
Ahmednagar ..	1,900	433	23	155	8	186	1	1	..	28	2
East Khandesh	850	141	27	109	..	136	..	7	..	..	..
West Khandesh	1,065	66	12	120	..	132	..	3	1	3	..
Nasik ..	3,584	208	68	783	76	927	8	5	..	2	..
Poona ..	228	49	1	4	..	5	4	3	..	3	..
Satara ..	780	114	10	1	5	16	..	4	..	102	1
Sholapur ..	514	115	3	4	..	7	..	1	..	3	1
Belgaum ..	535	84	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	17	..
Bijapur ..	2,011	70	13	5	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	712	80	11	14	..	25	..	..	2	5	..
Kanara ..	13	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21,750	2,224	441	1,204	388	2,033	14	24	3	167	4

Explanation of difference between column 2 of this

Thana +	116	Persons omitted
Nasik —	113	Persons wrongly
Poona +	2	Persons omitted
Belgaum —	458	Persons wrongly
Bijapur +	10	Persons omitted
Dharwar —	5	Persons wrongly
	— 448	

I-B

Tribes for the year 1926 in the Bombay Presidency according to districts in which registered

Number of registered persons received by transfer under Section 10 (3)	Number of registered persons received by transfer—			Resultant registered population at the end of the year			Total	Absent without pass on the last day of the year	No. in jail on the last day of the year		
	Under orders of Government under Section 12	Under orders of Government under Section 13	Under orders of Government under Section 16	Subject to the provisions of Section 10 only	Subject to the restrictions under Section 11	Released on probation			For offences under Indian Penal Code	For offences under Criminal Tribe Act	For other offences
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	..	..	..	..	8,793	5,768	9,561	42	109	20	13
9	..	..	..	5	171	98	274	7	6	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,311	641	163	2,115	146	58	22	16
..	5	..	..	..	862	..	802	16	28	4	11
..	1	..	..	448	545	1	994	54	18	4	..
1	12	..	..	2,168	705	..	2,803	84	18	16	11
..	5	..	..	..	265	2	267	25	21	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	632	148	780	40	61	11	..
..	..	..	1	..	580	38	618	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	590	8	598	4	4	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,063	..	2,063	203	7	3	1
..	..	..	..	11	631	118	760	35	9	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..
10	23	..	2	3,033	11,494	6,344	21,771	658	339	99	57

statement and Column 8 of the statement for 1925—

last year have now been included.
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shown last year have now been omitted.
last year have now been included.
included last year have now been omitted.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT II-A

Statement showing convictions of registered persons of Criminal Tribes in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1926 according to tribes

Name of criminal tribe	Number of Registered members convicted under					Other offences	Total Number of persons convicted from columns 2 to 7	Convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Application of Section 23, Criminal Tribes Act	
	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act						Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment
			Section 24	Section 22 (1)	Section 22 (2)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baurialis ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Berads	8	..	..	16	7	1	32	..	..	..
Bhamptas (Takari) ..	35	8	1	32	16	1	93	10	..	..
Bhamptas (Pardeshi).	13	4	..	26	18	5	66	5	..	..
Bhils	28	15	..	40	310	..	393	1	10	4
Chapparbands ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dharalas ..	3	..	..	26	..	..	29	3	5	5
Futgudis ..	8	1	..	..	20	..	29	..	1	..
Pardhis (Haranshikaris). ..	58	4	2	25	23	..	112	..	2	..
Kaikadis ..	17	..	..	4	5	..	26	..	2	..
Kammis	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Katbus	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	..
Katkaris ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kolis	9	..	..	..	100	..	109	..	1	..
Lamanis	19	..	..	58	39	3	119	..	..	..
Mangs	7	11	..	6	6	..	30	1	1	..
Miyana	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mang Garudis ..	112	1	2	177	36	1	329	3	..	..
Ramoshis ..	4	9	..	12	26	..	51	..	..	..
Sansias	5	..	..	2	4	..	11	..	1	..
Tadvis	5	..	..	..	11	..	16	..	..	..
Thakurs	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	3	..	..
Waddars ..	16	..	..	10	11	..	37	..	..	..
Waghris	38	3	..	87	31	..	159	16	2	..
Wanjaris ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Mixed Gang ..	12	..	..	3	51	..	66	..	..	..
Total ..	402	63	5	531	728	11	1,740	42	25	9

Note.—One Miyana, a registered member from another Province, was convicted for an offence on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT II-B

Statement showing convictions of registered persons of Criminal Tribes in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year1926 according to districts

Name of District	Number of registered members convicted under						Total Number of persons convicted from columns 2 to 7	Convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Application of Section 23, Criminal Tribes Act	
	Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act			Other offences			Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment
			Section 24	Section 22 (1)	Section 22 (2)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad ..	5	7	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Kaira	35	3	..	113	21	..	172	19	7	5
Thana	14	1	..	..	37	..	52	..	1	..
Bombay Suburban District.	6	..	1	..	11	..	18	..	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	34	15	2	105	100	5	261	17	1	..
East Khandesh ..	40	..	..	..	60	..	100	..	..	..
West Khandesh ..	24	..	2	65	52	..	143	1	6	4
Nasik	39	14	..	90	345	..	488	..	5	..
Poona	28	..	..	22	4	2	56	2	..	..
Satara	17	20	..	23	16	..	76	1	1	..
Sholapur ..	48	2	..	15	29	..	94	2	..	..
Belgaum ..	17	..	..	6	5	..	28	..	..	..
Bijapur	23	1	..	53	38	4	119	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	45	..	..	38	10	..	93	..	2	..
Kanara	5	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	..
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Rly.	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Total ..	402	63	5	531	728	11	1,740	42	25	9

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 2673 OF 1927.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 31st March 1927.

From

D. G. OMMANNEY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SUBJECT.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.

SIR,

As required by Government letter No. P.-23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the report for the year 1926 on the subject noted above, as an appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year.

2. The tribes notified in Sind are the following :—

Tribes notified.	District in which residenting.
(1) Jagiranis	... Sukkur.
(2) Hurs ...	... Thar Parkar and Nawabshah.
(3) Bhands ...	... Thar Parkar.
(4) Jokhias	... Nawabshah.
(5) Kirias ...	... Do.
(6) Mangwanas	... Do.
(7) Khushks	... Do.
(8) Shahanis	... Nawabshah and Karachi.

3. There are no notified tribes in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad districts.

4. From column 3 of the attached Statement No. 1, it will be seen that 11 new men were registered as under during the year under report :—

(1) Hurs ...	... Thar Parkar district ...	4
(2) Bhands ...	... Do. ...	3
(3) Khushks	... Nawabshah district ...	4
	Total ...	11

The details of these 11 men are given below:—

HURS OF THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

Born	1
Transferred from Visapur	1
Released from Jail	1
Transferred from Jalalani settlement in the Nawabshah district on account of good conduct and admitted in the register of Hurs outside the settlement ...	1
Total ...	4

BHANDS OF THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

New Bhands were added to the number under the orders of the District Magistrate	3

KHUSHKS OF NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

Newly registered	4
Total ...	11

5. The District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, dealt with special cases of individuals and struck off their names from the register where-ever sufficient justification existed for such action.

JAGIRANIS.

6. There is no regular settlement at Dubar and the Jagiranis, as has been remarked in previous reports, live in hamlets scattered about an area of 3-4 miles. They attend roll-call every morning and evening in accordance with the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 744-H., dated 16th July 1923, and their movements are restricted to a radius of 5 miles beyond which they require passes. They live mainly by agriculture and grazing cattle. The tribe has behaved fairly satisfactorily in as much as no Jagirani was concerned in any I. P. C. case. While 5 Jagiranis' names were struck off the register for improvement of character.

The year was a fairly good one and no loan was taken from the Co-operative Society. The Jagiranis have still to re-pay Rs. 2,200 on the loans taken in 1924 and 1925 which they hope to do after realization on their standing crops. Six Jagirani boys were studying at the village school. The stipend which used to be paid and has been withdrawn should be restored to these boys in the interests of their education and by way of encouragement.

A staff of 4 men, *i.e.*, 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables, was maintained for roll-call and supervision at an expenditure of Rs. 1,092 during the year.

The tribe has evinced much improvement and the men have become real agriculturists.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks—

"Kamal and 3 other Jagiranis were sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, under section 118, C. P. C., on 18th February 1926 and on July 19th he sentenced under the same section Chakar and 6 other Jagiranis. These last 7 accused were discharged in appeal by the Sessions Judge on November 29th, 1926. An unfortunate decision which is said to have considerably encouraged the Jagiranis to commit crime. I have recently been encamping in the village and though they have no doubt very much improved, and are now no worse than other neighbouring Baluch tribes such as the Bulos yet there is more complaint against them than was a year ago. Seth Dewandas of Dubar, when I inspected the School, very kindly promised to give the same scholar-ship as used to be given to three Jagirani boys. These boys are all in the infant class, and the tribe as yet has profited little by education. It is very necessary that the District Local Board should provide a school building. The old school has fallen down and the boys are being taught in the open air.

My predecessor Mr. Gibson held that the Jagiranis had not enough land to live on and wanted to get some forest land disforested in order to distribute to them.

There are however objections to this and at present the Assistant Collector is distributing what suitable revenue jungle there is among them. In order to avoid disputes, I have asked him not to give them near villages belonging to men of other castes."

Hurs.

One hundred and forty Hurs against 160 in the preceding year had to report themselves at fixed intervals in the Nawabshah district during the year under report. 2,892 Hurs had to notify their places of residence and any change or intended change of residence or any absence or intended absence from their residence. The details are given below :—

Thar Parkar district	...	1,632
Nawabshah district	...	1,260
Total	...	2,892

In all 306 Hurs have been in carcerated in the following three settlements :—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	55
Jalalani	...	...	...	93
Sanghar	...	...	...	158
			Total ...	306

In Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts there has been no change in the means and mode of living of Hurs.

In the Nawabshah district the Police Officers continued to pay surprise visits to the villages where the members of the criminal tribes reside and as a result cases were launched against 2 men.

In the Thar Parkar district the Police pay surprise visits to the villages where registered Hurs reside and also make enquiries about their movements during their patrols. Twelve persons were sent up and convicted for infringing the rule of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There has been no particular tendency on the part of the Hurs towards increase in their criminality on account of the constant supervision over them. The fear of expatriation to Visapur and other settlements outside Sind has been very effective and has proved a useful check over them.

Four Hurs belonging to Nawabshah district were repatriated during the year. They have been allowed to reside in their villages subject to certain restriction. No Hurs were deported during the year under report.

Bhands.

The number of registered Bhands on 31st December 1925 was 73. Three more were added to this number during the year under report. Four Bhands having died, the number at the end of the year was 72. The Bhands are scattered all over the Nara Division of the Thar Parkar district and their criminal operations extend to a certain extent to Hyderabad district also. As they live in small numbers in different places, and as most of them choose to live in isolated places and small villages it has been found difficult to keep proper supervision over them. They are generally cattle thieves, but as cases of cattle lifting are not always reported and people invariably try to recover their cattle by private arrangements, it has been found rather

difficult to trace particular offences to them. General complaints against Bhands are however as prevalent as ever. The restrictions under section 10 are inadequate. Effective supervision with a deplated Police force is impossible and the necessity of applying section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act is a matter of urgency.

JOKHIAS.

This class of criminals reside in the Sakrand taluka of the Nawabshah district and the number registered at the close of year was 23 as against 26 in the preceding year the difference of 3 being on account of death.

KIRIAS.

This class of criminals also reside in the Nawabshah district. 78 persons were on the register on 31st December 1926 as against 82 on the 31st December 1925. The difference of 4 is explained as under :—

	3 died.
	1 name struck off.
Total ...	4

MANGWANAS.

This year also the same number is on the register.

KHUSHKS.

These men belong to Kandiaro taluka of the Nawabshah district. 75 men are borne on the register as against 62 in the preceding year. The difference of 13 is due to the following reasons :—

	10 Khuskhs were not shown in column 3 of Statement No. 1 through an oversight by the District Superintendent of Police.
	4 Khushks were added during the year.
	14
—	1 name struck off on account of improvement of character
Net	13.

SHAHANIS.

These men belong to Nari Dhoro of Shahdadpur taluka in the Nawabshah district and Baji in taluka Manjhand in Karachi district. 49 men are borne on the register against 97. The difference of 48 is explained as under:—

30 Shahanis instead of 2 were shown erroneously by the District Superintendent of Police in column 3 of the Statement I accompanied to his report for 1925 and the names of 20 persons were struck off during the year under report on account of improvement of character, &c.

PERSONAL.

The question of appointing a whole-time Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind has been held in abeyance owing to the financial stringency. The work of supervising the settlement is done as usual by the Police and the Mukhtiarkar. The Hurs were quiet during the year under report and no serious crime was committed by any of them. The measures adopted in the past have proved successful and the deportation of dangerous Hurs to Visapur has had a salutary effect. The fear of being deported to Visapur acts as a deterrent in the case of Settlement Hurs and the threat of incarceration in the settlement restrains the activities of the outside Hurs. The reports of the last five years show that there has been no appreciable increase in the criminality of the Hurs and the number of offences traced to them is insignificant. The proposal to relax to some extent the present methods of control is under consideration and will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

The economic condition of the Hurs is not satisfactory and orders have since been received to forego the recovery of the arrears of punitive Police charges prior to year 1924-25 but no specific orders have yet been passed relieving the Hurs altogether from payment of the cost of policing the settlement. The matter is under correspondence with Government and their final orders are awaited.

Nothing so far has been heard about the Hurs released from the Nira Project Settlement. But it seems that they are leading a quiet life.

GANGS.

No gangs have as yet been dealt with in Sind, and the wandering tribes, such as Sansis, Kuchras, &c., still wander about at will and commit crime as they feel inclined.

REVISION OF REGISTERS.

No revision of the registers and forms took place during the year.

GENERAL.

A report has been submitted to Government after Mr. N. P. A. Smith, of the Sind C. I. D., had been deputed to Poona and the Punjab to study methods there. This report contains suggestions for doing something to check the wandering gangs, but no real benefit will accrue until a Criminal Tribes Settlements Officer is appointed. If Government approve of the action proposed in Mr. Smith's report we may get some benefit from it, as it is likely that a number of these gangs will consider the climate of Sind not quite so healthy as it has been upto now, and will remove themselves to pastures now.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

…ENT No. 1.

…l Tribes Act in the Province of Sind for the year 1926.

					For any other cause.	Total.	Total No. on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1926.	No. of patels, village-watchmen, owners of land, &c., convicted for neglect in reporting absences &c. of criminal tribes.	No. in prison at close of year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				5	...	8	200	14	...	3	11	11	Sukkur district.
			30	18	2	50	1,210	23	...	6	7	6	Nawabshah district.
			6	15	1	22	1,610	5	...	2	20	20	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	73	3	4	...	...	4	72	2	...	...	17	17	Do.
Jokhias	26	...	3	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Kirias	82	...	3	...	1	4	78	...	...	...	3	3	Do.
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	Do.
Khushks	72	4	...	1	...	1	75	2	...	...	2	1	Do.
Shahanis	41	...	...	...	2	2	39	15	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	28	...	...	18	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi district.
Total ...	3,420	11	49	57	6	112	3,319	58	...	11	70	68	

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of criminal tribes.

Name of criminal tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act XIII, of 1911.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis... ...	6	9	...	9	...	...	24	4	Sukkur district.
Hurs	4	1	...	2	...	...	7	...	Nawabshah district
Do.	...	...	...	13	...	1	14	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	4	5	...	3	...	...	12	...	Do.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	Do.
Khushks ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi district.
Total ...	15	15	...	30	...	1	61	4	

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

Below No. 13 of 2nd/4th July 1927 from the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency

No. T. 1847

Camp *via* Dharwar, 2nd August 1927.

Returned with compliments.

The need for a more systematic method of revision of the Criminal Tribes Register is shown by the figures given in paragraph 3 of the report wherein Nasik district provides 65 per cent. of the total number of persons struck off the register by reason of the improvement of their character for all the districts. Provision for such revision is made in the new rules now under consideration.

2. In paragraph 6 of the report exception is taken to the number of convictions in which fines were levied for cases under the Criminal Tribes Act. Government has however since given advice in Government Letter 507-VI-C of 18th January 1927 agreeing to Mr. Bristow's suggestion as to the suitability of fines for technical breaches of the Criminal Tribes Act. Possibly a reversion to a system formerly adopted by some District Superintendents of Police whereby they scrutinized cases before lodging the complaint, and in instances where the offence was a technical one only and a first offence, no complaint was lodged, but a warning given and recorded instead would be advisable. If this was done the prosecution would be able to press for a deterrent sentence in each case and the Magistrates would have more confidence that the excuses of the accused (and the criminal tribesman can be very plausible indeed) need not be given much weight.

3. The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira is quoted as urging the need for encouraging education amongst the Wagris. Education of a suitable kind will indeed be one of the most reforming factors for all Criminal Tribes. I think some special organization would have to be established to secure effective results.

4. A new settlement called the Presidency Construction Industrial Settlement has been sanctioned the first work being a tank construction in Ahmednagar district and will be opened as soon as the estimates for the work are finally sanctioned. This will be situated far away from any urban area and will enable the settlement staff to remove to it the most persistent of the bazaar thieves and to admit some new persons.

The system of discharging the well behaved members from the older settlements and sending them away on probation to their former villages or to free colonies, in the neighbourhood of the settlement if they have secured permanent work in the town and do not wish to leave it, has been explained in detail in Part I of the report on the Criminal Tribes Act and need not be repeated here. To turn such persons adrift without some such provisions would of course result in a reversion to crime

in many instances. The present abundance of mill labour in most mill centres holds out little hope for employment for new entrants to settlements based on mill employment and moreover as they have in most cases, under the present restricted method of selection 5 to 10 convictions before coming to the settlement they are unfitted to start settlement life in an urban centre.

(Signed) H. STARTE,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency. Dharwar.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1926 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.		...				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	3	...	3	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	3	31	...	34	2
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	6	...	7	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	3	...	4	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	8	25	...	33	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	17	...	17	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	89	194	1	282	13
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	242	559	3	798	31
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	5	35	...	40	1
		Total ...	349	873	4	1,218	48
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder	238	558	5	791	8
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	18	52	...	70	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	78	160	1	237	3
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	39	96	1	134	10
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	18	78	...	96	6
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	22	127	...	149	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	32	197	...	229	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	281	1,223	1	1,503	16
19	325 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	25	62	...	87	5
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	265	1,323	1	1,588	33
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	116	363	9	477	22
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	6	13	...	19	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	89	440	...	529	18
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	51	239	...	290	2
		Total ...	1,279	4,931	11	6,199	129

PART I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	S. F. R.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	15	4	...	19	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	2	3	3	3	6	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	9	7	3	5	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	8	1	...	9	22	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	73	114	25	15	155	28	18	183	8	1	...	2	...	...
302	218	140	87	18	248	296	51	544	1	1	28	46	50	1
2	3	32	...	2	34	3	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	...
351	323	319	121	42	486	356	77	842	9	5	28	49	51	1
58	252	232	85	141	463	2	...	465	12	3	1	8	...	20
11	27	17	4	5	26	3	...	29	2	1	...	1	1	...
25	74	102	21	11	135	...	...	135	1	...	...	3	5	9
35	33	35	11	10	57	4	...	61	...	...	...	1	1	...
22	22	30	8	7	45	6	2	51	...	1	...	1	...	...
29	9	38	5	68	111	1	...	112	...	...	...	...	3	...
65	16	123	6	11	140	20	15	160	6	...	...	...	...	...
765	272	236	121	38	446	243	51	689	1	4	458	17	49	1
33	16	15	8	10	33	2	...	35	...	...	1	1	...	...
806	289	242	222	47	512	310	61	822	2	3	695	12	69	4
143	119	113	46	30	191	97	9	288	...	4	3	14	17	...
1	1	7	1	...	8	20	2	28	...	...	3	...	...	...
197	92	240	28	14	282	208	71	490	...	...	14	4	23	...
98	58	102	20	10	132	12	5	144	5	...	29	...	4	1
2,296	1,219	1,582	586	402	2,581	928	216	3,509	29	16	1,194	62	173	35

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	92	173	1	264	14
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	209	669	11	867	125
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	115	540	15	640	34
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	47	222	1	268	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,534	8,074	231	9,377	317
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	7	8	...	15	1
		Total ...	2,004	9,686	259	11,431	498
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	62	340	11	391	17
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	32	346	...	378	3
		Total ...	94	686	11	769	20
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	673 / 1,383	2,455 / 10,663	100 / 842	3,028 / 11,224	150 / 403
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	179	929	9	1,099	33
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	346	1,035	...	1,381	35
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	172	631	4	799	20
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	116	645	63	698	17
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	16	...	17	1
		Total ...	2,870	16,374	968	18,246	659
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	6,596	32,550	1,283	37,863	1,354

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	S. F. R.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
22	72	54	12	89	156	5	1	161	...	1	...	...	2	...
168	168	167	46	188	412	56	11	468	1	4	21	9	22	...
137	167	26	40	236	317	109	5	426	...	...	8	3	5	...
96	42	65	26	32	124	76	13	200	...	...	6	4	6	...
689	1,277	1,714	270	5,095	7,310	273	68	7,583	6	9	146	25	31	...
1	5	8	...	...	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...
1,113	1,731	2,034	394	5,640	8,327	520	98	8,847	7	14	181	43	66	...
223	56	56	31	8	106	442	52	548	...	...	144	2	6	...
176	36	141	12	10	163	47	17	210	...	...	92	3	7	...
399	92	197	43	18	269	489	79	758	...	...	236	5	13	...
395	626	779	205	833	1,917	122	55	2,039	27	13	3	10	7	...
1,537	1,359	4,066	260	3,526	8,674	815	428	9,489	15	58	5	40	49	...
221	213	420	82	160	621	407	85	1,028	16	4	1	13	1	...
185	290	670	129	49	848	148	71	996	6	17	1	31	2	...
200	169	278	37	93	407	370	33	777	4	3	116	7	8	...
304	94	159	79	42	343	1,469	202	1,812	2	1	214	2	19	...
3	1	6	1	5	12	56	12	68	...	...	...	1	...	...
2,845	2,752	6,373	743	4,708	13,822	3,387	886	16,209	70	96	340	104	81	...
6,944	6,117	10,505	1,897	10,810	24,485	5,680	1,356	30,165	115	131	1,979	263	383	36

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	8	27	1	34	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	54	329	11	372	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	436	5,960	2	6,394	4
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).		125	1,527	...	1,652	...
		Total ...	623	7,843	14	8,452	6
		Grand Total ...	*7,219	40,393	1,297	46,315	1,360

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 42 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement
Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1925—6,749 cases.

Northern Range	... +140	+50 undetected cases of previous year detected this year. +90 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Southern Range	... +118	undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
Sind	... +212	cases—difference not explained.
Total	... +470	cases.

i. e. 7,219 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 9+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	S. F. R.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
10	8	12	3	...	16	18	8	34	...	...	2	1	2	...
84	48	200	12	26	249	130	61	379	1	...	13	4	4	...
224	626	5,305	195	130	5,532	3,116	2,797	8,647	4	6	...	48	6	...
35	181	1,318	35	74	1,427	738	676	2,165	8	1	...	9	...	...
353	863	6,735	245	230	7,224	4,001	3,542	11,225	13	7	15	62	12	...
7,297	6,980	17,240	2,132	11,040	31,709	9,681	4,898	41,390	128	138	1,994	325	395	36

not passed orders.

the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience A, Part I, for 1926 :—

G. A. SHILLIDY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1926

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	5	42	1	1	33	23
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	.....	4	...	...	2	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	.....	4	...	...	4	3
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	2	24	...	...	17	11
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	.....	20	...	...	13	13
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	76	273	2	...	257	165
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,332	3,010	46	1	2,613	973
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	14	37	...	...	47	44
		Total ...	1,429	3,414	49	2	2,986	1,233
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	341	976	49	1	775	416
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	29	63	2	...	57	30
13	304 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	199	331	5	...	317	179
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	39	91	1	...	104	45
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	19	78	5	...	77	36
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	15	60	4	...	69	46
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	31	160	10	...	157	123
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	580	2,279	33	4	2,090	562
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	15	32	1	...	36	19

A—PART II.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	S. F. R.	Abandoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	45	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	18	77	40	21	18	1	...	12	...	2	...	...
1,640	13	1,386	1,977	290	1,509	18	...	278	157	352	12	...
3	1	3	13	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1,753	33	1,495	2,087	321	1,587	19	...	292	157	355	12	...
359	21	470	3	...	...	13	4	5	...	11	25	...
27	2	36	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	...
138	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	4	...
59	1	24	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
41	2	10	6	2	4	...	...	5	1	1	...	...
23	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	...	15	20	15	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,528	5	672	626	106	478	7	2	51	996	63	...	...
17	...	9	3	...	3	...	...	1	17	6	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—continued.							
20	324, 327, 330 332	Hurt	550	2,334	37	1	2,396	446
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	257	655	32	3	511	211
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	19	26	...	...	59	19
23	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	129	497	2	...	490	303
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	47	199	5	...	186	103
		Total ...	2,270	7,786	186	9	7,394	2,535
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	230	571	33	...	433	210
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	218	657	41	1	581	310
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	87	283	6	...	264	43
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	47	195	...	...	217	83
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	994	4,208	163	2	4,139	2,624
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	116	148	4	...	142	81
		Total ...	1,682	6,062	247	3	5,776	3,361

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	S. F. R.	Abandoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1,950	4	411	855	100	672	6	...	33	1,571	40	...	...
300	...	337	307	13	241	5	...	24	4	66	...	...
20	...	6	88	6	82	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
187	4	109	380	112	237	...	...	25	16	3	...	...
83	2	47	74	19	50	2	...	6	22	2	...	...
4,766	41	2,348	2,372	381	1,780	43	7	159	2,639	208	33	...
223	23	331	11	1	6	1	...	3	...	5	...	...
271	6	238	218	24	166	2	1	11	2	23	...	...
216	2	99	362	12	319	...	...	1	61	22	...	...
129	1	24	169	25	132	...	...	1	10	1	...	...
1,515	39	825	666	146	470	16	8	39	261	36	...	...
61	8	116	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	31	...	...
2,415	78	1,633	1,427	208	1,094	21	9	55	334	127	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	113	594	7	...	562	112
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	313	16	...	281	156
		Total ...	141	897	23	...	843	268
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	376	2,005	42	2	1,770	1,126
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,037	7,215	135	6	7,031	5,449
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	99	660	28	1	597	447
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	386	1,403	20	...	1,449	937
36	419, 420	Cheating	160	672	22	...	629	340
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	202	874	5	...	925	265
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	15	...	...	15	12
		Total ...	2,260	12,844	252	9	12,416	8,574
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V)—	7,782	31,003	757	23	29,325	15,974

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	S. F. R.	Abandoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
450	...	126	1,189	132	1,006	1	...	1	305	1	...	...
125	2	35	71	23	45	1	...	8	104	5	...	...
575	2	161	1,260	155	1,051	2	...	9	409	6	...	...
644	70	519	205	76	108	8	3	37	2	9	...	...
1,582	55	999	1,662	686	855	18	7	56	8	48	...	...
150	17	122	538	103	380	...	...	11	2	14	...	...
512	20	287	275	114	145	3	15	15	...	82	...	...
259	8	176	744	44	648	...	1	4	167	8	...	...
662	...	127	3,693	451	3,074	3	...	16	458	5	...	...
3	...	...	45	11	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3,842	170	2,230	7,162	1,485	5,244	32	26	139	637	167	...	...
13,351	324	7,867	14,308	2,550	10,756	117	42	654	4,176	863	45	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	59	45	2	...	86	26
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	147	1,212	6	...	1,162	1,074
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	427	6,175	19	1	6,025	5,473
42	.....	Offences under the criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	130	1,307	4	...	1,278	1,199
		Total ...	763	8,739	31	1	8,551	7,772
		Grand Total ...	*8,545	39,742	788	24	37,876	23,746

Note.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 43 are not all concerned in
ment A, Part II, for the

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1925... 8,550 persons.
Northern Range ... ... −4 persons
Southern Range ... ... −8 persons
Sind ... ... +7 persons—
Total ... −5 persons.
i. e. 8,545 persons.

A—PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	S. F. R.	Abandoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)
60	...	16	89	14	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
88	...	186	264	157	98	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
552	4	534	3,420	2,980	303	9	2	12	3	53	...	1
79	18	146	824	749	23	8	1	...	...	22	...	...
779	22	832	4,547	3,900	449	17	3	17	17	90	...	1
14,130	346	8,749	18,855	6,450	11,205	134	45	671	4,193	953	45	1

up direct by Magistrates.
cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in State-sake of convenience.
Statement (1926) and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1925 :—

{ −5 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
{ +1 person omitted last year has been shown this year.
erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
difference not explained.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1926 for the

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	..	1	1	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	... 460	560	620	8	37
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	29	34	2	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	115	381	496	10	32
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	43	49	6	4
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	35	41	...	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	11	12	...	3
10	149, 153*a* to 160, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	10	563	582	2	5
		Total ...	212	1,623	1,835	28	83
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	1	8	9	1	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	2		10	1	1

B—Part I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	350	62	...	...	...	1 dormant.
12	14	5	...	...	...	
156	194	104	...	...	...	
15	9	15	...	...	...	
5	38	2	...	...	...	
4	5	...	...	...	...	
112	437	26	...	...	...	
466	1,042	214	...	...	...	1 transferred. 1 dormant.
2	3	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
2	4	2	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	10	50	60	13	4
		Total ...	10	50	60	13	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	13	13	2	7
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force	50	1,506	1,556	317	731
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	26	26	2	15
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	708	12,505	13,213	1,661	6,748
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	13	13	3	5
		Total ...	758	14,063	14,821	1,985	7,506
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418	Cheating	17	371	388	59	169
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	58	606	664	102	278
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	134	2,702	2,836	347	1,410
		Total ...	209	3,679	3,888	508	1,857
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	298	Offences against religion ...	2	7	9	2	3
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	20	21	4	3
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	283	1,748	2,031	264	991
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	44	364	408	48	153
26	504, 508 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	285	5,105	5,390	930	2,661
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	12	192	204	16	18
28	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	5	85	90	...	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	30	497	527	10	9

PART I—*continued.*

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33	6	4	..	...	...	
33	6	4	...	...	...	
3	...	1	...		...	
319	118	71	...	..		
8	1	...				
2,864	1,184	736	...	1	...	
3	1	1	...	...	...	
3,217	1,304	809	...	1	...	
89	31	40		..	...	1 transferred.
176	54	47	...	..	...	7 transferred.
757	188	130		..	...	4 transferred.
1,022	272	217	...	...	...	12 transferred.
3	..	1	..		...	
9	5	..		..	..	
446	101	226	...		...	1 transferred. 2 dormant.
110	58	33	..			
1,105	361	323	1	...	...	10 transferred.
27	143	..	...	..	...	
38	43	8	...	...	...	
90	585	33	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—continued.						
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	15	58	73	14	11
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	16	90	106	3	24
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	19	310	329	13	146
		Total ...	712	8,476	9,188	1,304	4,019
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,472	58,559	61,011	215	4,742
		Total ...	2,472	58,559	61,011	215	4,742
		Grand Total ...	*4,375	86,438	90,813	4,054	18,212

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of 'Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,563 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1925.

Northern Range	...	−124	Difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	− 2	Do. do.
Sind	...	− 62	Do. do.
Total	....	−188	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	27	5	...	...	1	
28	32	19	...	...	...	
79	60	22	...	...	...	
1,951	1,224	677	1	...	1	11 transferred. 2 dormant.
6,161	47, 11	2,667	..	..	...	3 transferred. 12 dormant.
6,161	47,211	2,667	...	...	...	3 transferred. 12 dormant.
12,852	51,063	4,590	1	1	1	27 transferred. 15 dormant.

columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

1925, and column 4 of this statement :—

G. A. SHILLIDY,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1926 for

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.
1	2	3	4
		Sections of I. P. Code.	
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....
		Total ...	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	104
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	10
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	150
7	465 to 477*a*	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	5
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	76
		Total ...	355
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2
12	372	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	1
		Total ...	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	29
		Total ...	29

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Persons against whom process issued.				Persons tried.					Remarks.		
On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
695	40	4	835	19	279	400	54·42	104	31	...	...	2 dormant.
64	10	...	84	...	35	32	43·24	12	5	...	...	
451	16	5	612	17	239	186	30·82	137	33	...	...	
60	...	.....	68	1	30	13	21·66	16	8	...	...	
35	3	.....	43	...	7	33	86·84	2	1		...	
11	...	.....	13	1	5	5	45·45	...	2	...	...	
1,732	152	1	1,959	31	470	1,386	73·56	68	4	...	...	
3,043	221	10	3,614	69	1,065	2,055	62·86	339	84	..	...	2 dormant.
15	...	1	16	...	10	3	20·00	3	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	
15	...	1	17	...	10	4	20·66	3	...	...	...	
81	...	1	109	4	85	7	86·41	9	4	...	...	
81	...	1	109	4	85	7	86·41	9	4	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.
1	2	3	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	192
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,880
18	374	Compulsory labour	.....
		Total ...	2,072
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*	
19	417, 418	Cheating	35
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	108
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	368
		Total ...	511
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
22	298	Offences against religion	6
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	954
25	500 to 502	Defamation	101
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	705
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	15
28	294a	Keeping a lottery office	28
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	79
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ..	Public nuisances	67
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C....	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	83
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	32
		Total ...	2,071
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police...		2,982
		Total ..	2,982
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*8,023

*Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	9,013
Northern Range	−567
Southern Range	+280
Sind	−143
Total ...	−990

PART II—*continued.*

Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks			
On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
21	...	.....	21	5	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	
2,732	3	56	2,921	413	964	196	7·03	171	1,177	...	...	
64	...	.....	64	10	50	1	1·56	...	3	...	...	
23,202	11	174	20,919	3,008	10,245	2,333	32·90	1,944	12,383	...	...	
10	...	.....	10	...	2	1	1·00	1	6	...	...	
31,079	14	230	32,935	3,436	11,270	2,537	8·15	2,118	13,574	...	...	
430	...	27	498	72	153	33	6·73	50	184	...	...	6 transferred.
971	2	16	1,065	147	296	80	8·22	97	427	...	...	18 transferred.
6,691	11	67	7,003	652	2,345	401	5·98	484	3,105	...	...	16 transferred.
8,152	13	110	8,566	871	2,794	514	6·29	631	3,716	..	...	40 transferred.
17	...	.....	33	...	6	...	...	1	16	...	...	
26	...	.....	27	2	17	7	26·92	...	1	...	...	
4,662	5	133	5,488	563	1,516	201	4·21	797	2,341	...	...	46 transferred. 4 dormant.
783	3	1	886	164	336	96	12·21	110	180	...	...	
9,758	3	127	10,330	1,193	2,915	525	5·37	818	4,869	...	...	19 transferred.
247	...	13	240	21	45	177	71·65	...	6	...	...	
200	42	5	265	14	125	74	30·57	52	...	...	...	
1,152	57	5	1,283	39	300	709	57·89	122	62	...	...	
125	10	.....	202	32	67	80	58·51	9	14	...	1	
310	14	.....	437	32	156	128	35·59	52	41	...	...	
397	1	.....	430	26	88	70	17·50	27	219	...	...	
17,707	135	284	19,639	2,076	5,661	2,056	11·52	2,018	7,749	...	1	65 transferred. 4 dormant.
62,853	1,100	724	66,211	674	8,345	40,950	78·10	1,891	5,336	...	2	3 transferred. 12 dormant.
62,838	1,100	724	66,211	674	8,345	49,950	78·10	1,891	5,336	..	2	3 transferred. 12 dormant.
122,935	1,463	1,360	131,091	7,130	29,230	57,123	45·9	7,079	30,464	...	3	108transferred. 18 dormant.

—Part II, for the year 1925 and column 4 of this Statement—
Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B Part II, for 1925.
Persons—Difference not explained.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Persons.

G. A. SHELLIDY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1926.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,216	2,283	43·76	8,84,598	2,13,307	23·76
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	692	...	.....	65,239	...
(*c*) Other thefts	9,231	5,135	55·62	6,81,042	3,03,279	48·40
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	102	54	52·94	73,094	17,082	15·31
(*b*) Other Robbery	312	155	49·67	47,777	8,348	30·99
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	409	235	57·45	63,788	27,882	50·97
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	89	33	37·07	21,844	6,307	29·81
Total ...	15,359	8,687	55·90	17,72,143	6,41,444	39·35
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	5	1	20·00	66	45	68·18
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	150	69	46·00	6,991	3,074	43·97
Total ...	155	70	45·16	7,057	3,119	44·19

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 78,131	Rs. 46,223	59·16

(2) Rs. 25,121 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 69,697 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property stolen in 1926 in 564 cases out of the Total number pending at the beginning of the year (1926) is Rs. 95,031.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1926 in 2,371 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 79,97,938.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1926 in 1,825 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,10,977.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	2	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	3
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	4
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	2	...	3
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	...	4
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	3
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	7
	Total ...	...	12	8	6	45
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	6
	14. Satara	...	1	1	1	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	...	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	5
	18. Dharwar	...	1	2	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	7
	Total ...	...	10	7	5	44
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	1	1	1	5
	24. Karachi District	...	1	...	1	4
	25. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4
	26. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	5
	27. Larkana	...	1	1	1	5
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	1	...	1	3
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	...	...	3
	30. Nawabshah	...	1	...	...	3
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3
	Total ...	...	9	3	6	35

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways for the year 1926.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	2	251	...	5	1,077	...	25	1,402
13	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
28	...	213	...	4	760	...	20	1,032
19	...	135	...	3	574	...	15	750
16	...	137	...	2	595	...	8	763
23	...	185	...	...	509	...	...	722
8	1	99	...	...	265	...	...	375
25	1	166	...	...	628	...	...	826
34	...	217	...	...	710	...	...	967
23	...	165	...	...	562	...	...	755
35	1	239	...	...	833	...	...	1,110
20	2	162	...	...	343	...	...	535
276	7	2,071	...	14	7,266	...	68	9,773
37	17	374	...	...	1,151	...	7	1,597
35	...	205	...	...	700	...	...	947
23	...	147	...	...	559	...	...	735
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	773
23	...	168	...	...	544	...	...	741
37	...	199	...	...	775	...	...	1,019
18	...	145	...	...	411	...	...	579
16	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
29	11	175	...	...	578	...	...	802
263	29	1,807	...	...	6,081	...	7	8,253
22	19	131	8	3	827	12	21	1,051
18	...	18	...	52	86	...	100	280
25	1	82	...	40	411	...	102	668
27	...	113	...	31	532	...	81	791
24	...	76	...	50	368	...	123	649
19	...	56	...	41	249	...	181	551
14	...	51	...	28	253	...	106	456
17	...	54	...	40	248	...	89	452
12	1	56	...	...	245	...	...	318
178	21	637	8	285	3,219	12	803	5,216

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,606
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,276
	Total ...	...	...	...	37,160 for Districts. 1,276 for Railways.
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	..	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,685·75
	Total ...	...	...	..	39,851 for Districts. 1,685·75 for Railways.

D—*continued.*

Population of District. 20	Urban Population of District. 21	Number of Police Stations. 22	Number of Outposts. 23	Proportion of Police. To area. 24	Proportion of Police. To population. 25	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 19 of Statement A—Part I. 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. 27
890,911	365,301	20	11	2·72	635	2,159	1·53
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	623	1·16
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·54	689	1,411	1·37
374,860	54,758	13	21	2·14	499	791	1·05
674,351	158,977	10	8	2·16	838	1,046	1·37
759,916	71,924	16	23	4·75	1,059	1,581	2·19
152,840	70,377	6	6	0·88	407	813	2·16
731,552	87,596	17	15	8·02	885	1,183	1·43
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·70	1,112	1,213	1·25
641,847	74,773	14	19	8·47	850	873	1·15
832,576	144,566	29	20	5·29	750	2,137	1·92
.....	.....	11	16	2·38	.....	1,098	2·05
7,153,417	1,461,564	187	182	4·02 for Districts. 2·38 for Railways.	732	14,928	1·52
1,009,033	278,261	22	32	3·3	631	3,037	1·9
1,026,259	93,473	21	16	5·18	1,083	1,150	1·21
742,010	197,726	15	16	6·21	1,010	1,665	2·24
952,996	103,568	18	15	5·95	1,231	926	1·19
796,876	101,194	16	22	7·88	1,075	1,068	1·75
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·50	1,013	2,297	2·32
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·89	694	340	0·59
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·54	1,200	584	1·27
1,154,244	77,247	12	14	6·76	1,953	515	0·87
.....	.....	13	21	2·21	.....	1,464	1·82
7,683,011	1,199,691	164	182	5·34 for Districts. 2·21 for Railways.	1,091	13,046	1·58

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	2	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	9
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	5
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	...	2	4
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc.	1	5	17	10	...
	Total ...	6	10	17	17	18
	Grand Total ...	*6	*41	*35	*34	142
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 116 against 112 shown last year and includes 5 Officers leave. The excess of 4 officers over the sanctioned strength, *viz.*, 112 is due to excess recruitment the actual number of Assistant Superintendents of Police is 35.

† There has been a net increase of 181 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the Report (Para. 32).

D.—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	70
12	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	39
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
58	...	39	...	...	2	...	...	167
775	57	4,554	8	299	16,568	12	878	123,409
...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	3	...	...	17	...	...	20
...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	11
...	...	4	...	...	39	...	...	43
2	...	11	...	...	72	...	...	85

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

serving in the City of Bombay, 5 in the Western India States Agency, 1 in Aden and 22 Officers on in the Assistant Superintendents of Police's Cadre, the sanctioned strength of which is 31 while

below the rank of Inspectors, over that of last year. The variation is explained in the text of

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	71
	24. Karachi District	...	...	...	11,160
	25. Hyderabad	...	...	...	4,417
	26. Sukkur	...	...	...	5,612
	27. Larkana	...	...	...	5,057
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	13,636
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	2,664
	30. Nawabshah	...	...	...	3,889
	31. Sind Railways	...	...	...	976
	Total ...	...	...	...	46,506 for Districts. 976 for Railways.
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,28,45,461	31,641	1,28,77,102*	Area in sq. miles 123,517. Area in Ry. miles 3,937·75
	" Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1926-27 and is exclusive of Rs. 5,57,016

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. *i.e.*, Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
216,883	181,342	5	...	0·07	206	1,504	1·43
325,182	57,646	15	27	39·85	1,161	1,065	3·80
573,450	107,596	18	13	6·61	858	1,704	2·55
510,292	119,651	15	7	7·09	645	1,985	2·51
597,960	38,144	17	17	7·79	921	1,838	2·83
396,331	9,988	14	32	24·75	719	786	1·43
240,619	10,583	7	8	5·84	527	643	1·41
418,660	21,729	12	15	8·58	924	1,091	2·41
.....	.....	9	10	3·07	.....	745	2·34
3,279,377	546,579	112	129	9·49 for Districts. 3·07 for Railways.	623	11,361	2·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,115,805	3,207,834	463	493	5·67 for Districts. 2·37 for Railways.	773	39,335	1·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff.

G. A. SHILLIDY,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal including Sind and Railways

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	39	1,358	36	1,306	93	367	35
	2. Broach	16	519	16	451	32	211	10
	3. Kaira	32	997	28	903	59	662	27
	4. Panch Mahals	22	727	20	715	81	409	14
	5. Surat	20	742	17	708	42	306	13
	6. Thána	26	693	21	683	62	297	18
	7. Ahmednagar	29	794	23	781	42	460	20
	8. East Khándesh	38	927	36	918	71	425	29
	9. West Khándesh	26	727	21	724	65	363	16
	10. Násik	41	1,066	38	1,057	52	478	33
	11. Bombay Suburban District... ...	10	364	11	355	29	93	9
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	505	27	491	...	156	18
	Total ...	329	9,419	297	9,157	652	4,147	242
Southern Range.	13. Poona	60	1,532	58	1,529	95	529	49
	14. Sátára	39	905	39	896	62	392	31
	15. Sholápur	27	706	23	702	51	298	17
	16. Belgaum	33	738	31	727	51	343	23
	17. Bijápur	28	712	26	703	42	366	18
	18. Dhárwár	41	974	35	970	62	403	33
	19. Kánara	22	556	17	554	32	294	12
	20. Kolába	19	449	19	441	32	257	16
	21. Ratnágiri	20	570	17	566	32	333	11
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways ...	47	753	46	750	51	85	30
	Total ...	336	7,895	311	7,838	510	3,200	234

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1926.

PUNISHMENTS.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	4	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	..	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	..	79	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	3	...	49	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	62	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	8	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	1	97	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	9	...	54	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	30	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	30	5	816	...	7	2	3	...	1	1	11
...	1	...	252	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	5	1	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	...	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	89	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	..		50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
...	3	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	26	8	728	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	462	36	661	246	269	211
	2. Broach	...	109	15	262	42	52	66
	3. Kaira	...	429	28	404	141	79	169
	4. Panch Mahálś	...	259	20	318	50	126	128
	5. Surat	..	255	17	307	64	119	136
	6. Thána	...	448	21	427	72	112	155
	7. Ahmednagar	...	186	26	563	73	60	66
	8. East Khándesh	...	250	34	638	26	64	198
	9. West Khándesh	4	283	21	444	27	106	158
	10. Násik	...	355	38	872	49	238	210
	11. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	92	11	271	41	68	129
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	360	27	453	85	95	67
	Total ...	4	3,479	294	5,621	922	1,419	1,693
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	442	58	799	114	435	195
	14. Sátára	...	321	39	655	34	72	197
	15. Sholápur	...	204	23	518	83	81	159
	16. Belgaum	..	332	31	485	15	50	172
	17. Bijápur	...	149	26	434	11	58	121
	18. Dhárwár	1	580	35	663	34	75	209
	19. Kánara	...	104	17	360	22	37	131
	20. Kolába	...	221	19	243	28	92	35
	21. Ratnágiri	..	111	17	454	35	82	12
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	.	211	46	719	86	146	103
	Total ...	1	2,895	311	5,335	462	1,128	1,424

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
151	367	20	51	4	72	...	21	61·33	0·16	1·56	55
55	122	7	30	3	5	3	5	63·09	0·172	1·06	68
145	219	9	34	7	24	9	10	24·30	1·51	1·00	33
83	225	11	16	.	4	...	6	26·90	0·07	0·82	14
135	126	13	27	4	7	6	6	42·37	0·11	0·84	37
124	35	14	21	1	8	2	5	42·95	0·83	0·73	15
308	178	26	14	9	18	...	5	13·16	0·06	0·62	16
287	129	8	5	...	5	...	8	19·52	0·48	0·87	11
195	96	12	5	2	...	...	3	30·34	4·02	0·40	8
132	225	13	13	...	2	...	6	210·36	0·56	0·56	12
69	65	5	5	9	..	...	3	27·03	1·45	0·79	3
61	31	17	25	...	20	3	10	60·47	0·17	1·88	16
1,747	1,748	155	246	39	165	23	88	...	...	0·93	293
259	259	31	30	4	16	...	12	11·15	4·8	0·07	5
228	195	20	6	1	1	...	5	13·59	0·03	0·53	9
201	31	32	9	5	16	2	6	39·15	0·79	0·82	8
222	111	6	2	4	2	...	6	63·82	0·17	0·83	13
268	80	6	...	2	...	...	6	18·28	0·39	0·15	11
278	87	8	2	4	3	1	10	78·86	0·21	0·98	10
151	68	9	3	1	1	...	3	203·31	0·56	1·39	7
43	146	16	11	...	1	2	2	148·47	0·41	0·43	8
58	246	18	11	2	4	...	4	118·06	0·32	0·17	7
161	82	14	13	3	5	...	5	74·49	1·62	0·62	4
1,869	1,305	160	87	26	49	5	64	...	...	0·81	82

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.	23. Karáchi Headquarters	46	1,002	45	997	40	423	48
	24. Karáchi District	22	256	22	250	...	188	21
	25. Hyderabad	30	635	30	620	40	416	28
	26. Sukkur	32	757	32	756	40	453	29
	27. Lárkána	29	617	29	607	40	475	28
	28. Thar and Párkar	22	527	22	520	252	241	20
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	17	438	17	435	78	328	16
	30. Nawábshah	20	431	20	424	40	369	20
	31. Sind Railways	16	301	16	299	...	110	16
	Total ...	234	4,964	233	4,908	530	3,003	226
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	51	23	49	22	...	...	36
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	17	18	17	19	...	...	7
	37. Police Training School, Násik .	8	...	8	...	...	110	18
	Total ...	76	41	74	40	...	110	61
	Grand Total ..	974	22,319	915	21,943	1,692	10,559	763
	Dangs ...	...	24	...	24	...	23	*2

* Twenty-three muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs, and 107 rifles, 293 and 9 of this statement, so far as the figures of the Presidency proper are concerned, will

E—*continued.*

PUNISHMENTS.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	7	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	1	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	4	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	44	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	2
...	5	1	37	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	3
...	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	10	349	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	93	23	1,894	...	10	2	4	...	1	1	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets, and 7 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency when added to the grand total in columns 7, 8 give the total number as shown in the Armament Return for the Presidency proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sind.	23. Karáchi Headquarters	...	363	44	249	46	80	202
	24. Karáchi District	...	245	21	166	15	14	25
	25. Hyderabad	4	514	30	298	43	50	76
	26. Sukkur	1	278	31	335	64	70	92
	27. Larkana	1	308	29	253	45	64	97
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	220	19	201	28	60	78
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	164	16	157	45	24	63
	30. Nawabshah	...	178	20	206	25	73	103
	31. Sind Railways	2	351	16	227	24	30	58
	Total ...	8	2,630	226	2,092	335	474	794
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	..	141	49	23	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	...	39	17	16	...	...	1
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	8	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	...	180	74	38	...	...	1
	Grand Total ...	13	9,174	905	13,685	1,719	3,014	3,912
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
200	327	9	9	7	...	1	2	11·23	0·03	0·19	6
48	79	3	8	1	5	1	...	21·32	0·06	...	6
131	200	12	12	1	26	...	11	36·77	0·11	1·69	15
119	258	35	41	7	13	2	10	30·84	0·03	1·27	1
118	159	9	14	4	10	5	9	21·38	0·55	1·42	10
78	183	5	12	8	6	...	6	14·76	0·13	1·11	7
71	163	12	12	5	5	...	2	35·62	0·11	0·44	3
61	70	2	4	2	8	2	7	3·60	0·13	1·58	7
54	77	3	10	1	1	2	5	16·83	0·18	1·59	2
880	1,506	90	122	36	74	13	52	...	...	1·00	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	8·4	...	...	3
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	3
4,496	4,560	409	455	101	289	41	205	...	...	...	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..

higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
for Inspector-General of Police

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